THE

REGISTER OF THE TIMES,

&c. &c. &c.

From August 15 to August 31.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WEST INDIES.

SITTING OF THE 4th OF AUGUST.

BOISSY D'ANGLAS, in the name of the committee of eleven, presented several constitutional articles, tending to render the French colonies flourishing and free; to divide them into departments; to appoint their functionaries by the executive, &c. The report was ordered to be printed, and the convention passed the following decree.

"The French colonies in the old and new world form an integral part of the French Republic and are subject to the same constitutional laws."

Fermond, from the committee of public safety, announced, that the committee had received very good news from the Windward Islands; that the republicans, who had first been besieged, had become besiegers; had retaken the colonies in those countries; and had ravaged a part of the enemy's colonies: "The following (said Fermond) is the subject of the dispatches —The camp called Bethune was attacked. It was defended by several redoubts and a numerous artillery. We had 400 men killed and wounded. A retreat was at first ordered, with an intent to spare the blood of republicans; but seeing their ardour for battle, the general ordered all the canoes and chalops to be armed. This little fleet dared to attack the English squadron. The English assailed with unexpected vigour, fled with such precipitation, that they were obliged to set fire to one of their finest ships, in order to prevent its falling into our hands. On the 15th, the French general summoned the English general to surrender within four hours with his whole army, under the penalty of obtaining no quarter. The English wished to stipulate for the emigrants. This demand was refused, the capitulation was signed on the morning of the 16th, and the enemy laid down their arms before the republicans. In this expedition the French, who had been besieged for four months, and deprived of every thing, became the besiegers. We took there as many prisoners as our whole force amounted to, and 1200 French rebels were taken with arms in their hands.

"The slaves were spared, because they had hitherto had no other will than that of their masters. The English received a reinforcement, but it was too late: they retreated to Fort St. Charles, and drove out the emigrants that were there. The siege of the fort was terrible: after 58 days of hostility, it was evacuated by the enemy. We took 76 pieces of heavy cannon, 300,000 pounds of powder, 70,000 cannon-balls, all the amunition, and even all the papers. The British commissary, an ex-constituent, blew his brains out.

"Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Martin, St. Eustatius, Dominica, Marie Galante, see the tri-coloured flags wave upon their walls. The French have made a descent upon Martinico, and have carried several English batteries. Peace reigns

between the French and the Charibs. The English are detested by those brave men.

"In Guadaloupe alone, the effects of the emigrants will sell for 1,800 millions of livres. We have in that island 10,000 men well armed, clothed, fed, and paid. A large quantity of corn, and the produce of the colonies, is on its passage to France from the islands. The force of the British in the Windward Islands was 8000 men, 14 sail of the line, 17 frigates, besides cutters. We have either taken or sunk 150 ships." (Loud plaudits.) The convention decreed,

1st. "That the men armed for the defence of liberty and the republic, in the Windward Islands, had deserved well of their country."

2d. "That this decree should be sent to the colonies, with such assistance as circumstances should render necessary."

SITTING OF AUGUST 8.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

In the name of the committees of public safety and general security, Sevestre made a report against the journalists, many of whom he observed, aided the traitors to their country, by propagating a system of calumny. "The committees (he continued), are not desirous to shackle the freedom of the press; they know that it is a natural right to employ the pen as well as the tongue; but they are sensible also, that in every well-regulated society each individual should be answerable for what he writes; in certain journals we can find nothing besides letters from Monsieur, letters from Conde, ecclesiastical mandates, turgid eulogies of the rebellious royalists, calumies against the best patriots, and perpetual satires against the operations of the government. Such is the picture which has for a long time been presented to us by certain journals, devoted to England and the emigrants; journals inimical to every republican institution; and which having no other aim in view besides a counter-revolution, have preached up that alone. It is to these journals that your committees call your vigilant attention. It is not necessary to speak to you of the danger of abandoning the public weal to the perversity of the calumniators who scatter the seeds of discord and anarchy, and who would in the end destroy the country, if you were not to put a stop to their impudent audacity, if you were not to prevent them from publishing those ambiguous writings, which corrupt the public opinion."

The reporter now proceeded to propose a decree, which was adopted in the following terms.

"The convention decrees, that the committees of public safety, general security, and legislation, shall present a plan of a law against the calumniating journalists, who fabricate false news and pretended papers."

REPORT AGAINST THE DENOUNCED DEPUTIES.

Girault Pouzoles, in the name of the Committee of legislation:—

"You imposed upon us a very painful duty when you directed us to examine the denunciations made against several representatives of the people. We have fulfilled our duty with firmness, and we are come to give you an account of our labours. We shall not speak to you of denunciations that are known to be false and calumniating—we devote the authors of them to the contempt which they deserve, we shall only speak to you of such as we have thought to be worthy of your attention. Among the number of these there are many denunciations which do not contain very weighty accusations, but we would not omit them, in order that we might have nothing to reproach ourselves with. Happily we have no measure of severity to propose to you. After this report you will learn to know yourselves better. You will be able to re-establish confidence among you, and you will put a period to the atrocious calumnies of which it has been wished to render you the victims. *The violent crisis of the revolution have produced great misfortunes and great crimes; and humanity has often been forced to mourn.* But the misfortunes which we have experienced, and the wounds which liberty has received, proceeded not from you, but from the faction which has so long torn the bosom of the republic. Robespierre, for a long time, was considered as the most excellent patriot, and the people would see nothing except with his eyes: he abused his popularity to assassinate the best friends of his country; but there is a time for justice—the tyrant has been punished, and Humanity has re-

sumed her empire. From the commencement of your session you have been surrounded by enemies who meditated your ruin. The partisans of the ancient tyranny spread through the interior, served the external enemy, and checked incessantly the operations of the government. The powers given to men to attack the enemies of the revolution were employed against its friends. A new tyranny was substituted for the old, and the firmest defenders of the country were prosecuted with the utmost malice. The people were led on by the perfiduous manœuvres of those who called themselves their friends. To invoke principles was called moderantism, and conspiracy—and ignominy and death were the recompences. The audacity of the faction became soon unbounded; the convention itself was invested, besieged, oppressed, decimated. How many innocent victims have been dragged to the scaffold, and how many popular societies have applauded those sanguinary acts? How many sections of Paris, ruled by a few wretches, have come to demand your heads, and provoke the commission of crimes? Violent measures were immediately adopted, and any opposition to them was deemed traiterous to the country. How many excellent citizens have been sent to punishment in the midst of a crowd misled by revolutionary enthusiasm? It was by the exaggeration of sentiments that your ruin and that of the country was attempted. The chiefs of the faction were in your bosom, and you destroyed them. But it may be said, you might have done it sooner; you might have prevented the consolidation of their tyranny. No—no—we submitted to the irresistible law of necessity; we were forced to submit to the empire of an execrable faction which shed our blood and afterwards extended its ravages to every part of the republic. The signal of distress was given, but we had no succour. Vice proceeded in her career with greater boldness. Opinions and public morality were corrupted, and a monster called Marat was deified by his accomplices. But their triumph was not of long duration. Indignation seized every mind, and the tyrants were precipitated into the abyss. The 9th Thermidor saved the republic, and put a period to so many horrors. Some followers of the regime of Robespierre have since attempted to regain their power? but they failed in their project. The 12th Germinal, and the 1st Prairial redoubled the energy of the true republicans, and assured the triumph of principles. Some men then rallied round you, in order to substitute their domination to the laws. Others wishing to have a republic without commerce, without manufactures, and without a constitution, endeavoured to check all your operations. You marched along quicksands to the completion of the social order. Great disorders took place; you remedied them. Great crimes were committed, and the heads of the guilty fell under the sword of the law. Never did any assembly exercise so severe a sentence upon its own members. If there still exist guilty members you will punish them, but without obeying the sentiments of vengeance; it is crimes and not errors that you wish to punish; and if improper actions, proceeding from the impulse of liberty, are considered by its enemies as unpardonable crimes, you will consider them under another point of view. You will labour to affirm the reign of justice, as well as of liberty. You will give a great lessson to men invested with a great power; it is that justice will reach them, however high they may be placed. You will then prove to the people, that all their representatives are worthy of them; and that you wish for no other terrors than those which the laws infuse into the hearts of the guilty."

The reporter concluded by saying, that Bezard would read the accusations against divers representatives of the people, together with the documents in support of the accusations.

Dentzel moved for the printing of Giraud Pouzolee's speech, which was decreed.

The reporter now read the papers by which the representatives were criminated.

Those earliest denounced were Laignelot and Lequinio, accused by the commune of Rochfort of having there organized a system of terror, oppression and tyranny.

1st. By surrounding themselves by immoral and sanguinary agents, and by multiplying arbitrary acts.

2. By encouraging informers, and sporting with the liberty of the citizens.

3. By insulting public morals by horrid obscenities.

4. By preaching up atheism, and destroying the freedom of worship.

5. By establishing a permanent guillotine, and thus making innocent blood flow in large streams. No one offering himself as an executioner, the denounced accused the citizens of a want of civism, caressed a foreigner who presented himself for that purpose, honoured him with the fraternal embrace in the name of the convention, and gave him a seat in a solemn banquet given by them to the Sans-culottes.

6. By ordering for execution an individual, by virtue of a law posterior to the crime with which he stood charged. And

7. By apprehending the national representative, Decheneau.

Lequinio was besides accused of having converted the scaffold of the guillotine into a tribune for harranguing the people; *of having forced young persons to come forward, and trample on the gore of their butchered relations*; and of having assassinated with his own hand a prisoner amidst his companions.

Finally, he had prohibited the circulation of specie, barrels filled with which he had remitted to his brother.

Blutel, who had been long on mission at Rochfort, declared that all the charges brought in the denunciations against Lequinio and Laignelot were founded. When he went into that commune, terror was the order of the day; and all the posts filled by men of the most immoral character.—

After a few observations from Le-Sage of Eure and Loire, Bezard, and others, Lequinio was ordered to be put under arrest.

SITTING OF AUGUST 9.

Genissieu, in the name of the committee of legislation, mounted the tribune, with the *continuation of the report respecting the denounced deputies*—"The widows and children," said he, "of the *ci-devant* Farmers general, have accused our colleague, Dupin, of many serious offences. They charge him with having, by the drawing up of delusive reports, and by treacherous concealment of facts, dragged their husbands to the scaffold, and with having appropriated to himself a part of the jewels and other property belonging to those victims.

"We have heard Dupin in his defence.—He referred for his justification, to a passage in his report, where he says, that it is the criminal tribunal which must distinguish the innocent from the guilty; and also to the minutes made respecting the sealing up of the effects, and to the inventory taken of them. But his accusers assert, that he had these minutes drawn up in such a manner, as not to include the articles in detail, and to afford him the opportunity of withholding such as suited him: they have laid claim to several things not to be found at Dupin's, particularly to several *porte-feuilles*.

Lesage, of Eure and Loire —In my opinion, Dupin is an assassin and a robber. I do not argue from his report, for he may say, that he was only the organ of the committee; but it is from his actions that I form my conclusions. It is certain that he interrupted the putting on the seals, in order to go before the public accuser of the revolutionary tribunal, to denounce the farmers general who had the good fortune to escape. In such conduct you no longer view the representative of the people, but the intriguer, the base denunciator, the man of hatred, pursuing the farmers general, to whom he has formerly been the valet.

"There is one fact, in particular, of which you should be informed. D'Epinet, ci-devant a farmer general, a good citizen of the district of Chateauneuf, and a man generally lamented, was carried before the revolutionary tribunal, on the denunciation of Dupin, to whom his *porte-feuille* was delivered at the moment that this condemnation was pronounced. This *porte-feuille* amongother things contained 100,000 livres in assignats, and 1000 luis-d'ors. Dupin carried it to the national treasury, where it has been found by the heirs; but it contained 95 louis-d'ors less than when delivered to him, and the 100,000 livres in assignats had totally disappeared.

"If you content yourselves with putting the seals on Dupin's doors, you will not recover any of the stolen property; he has, no doubt, taken good care to withdraw it from so dangerous a place as his own house! but his mother-in-law has a residence at St. Cloud, where she makes a parade of the most insolent luxury. In one room only, there are furniture and other rich articles to the amount of 500,000 livres.

I move therefore the arrest of Dupin;

that the seals be put on his papers; and that an extraordinary courier be sent to St. Cloud, to put the seals also on the dwelling of Dupin's mother-in-law."—Decreed.

Genessieu—"Bo is accused of having snatched golden crosses from several female citizens, who wore them at their necks, under pretence of their being marks of fanaticism; of having said that the throats ought to be cut of those not possessed of revolutionary principles; that, on such an occasion, a father might kill his son, or a son destroy his father. He prophesied at Chaors a speedy return of the system of terror, and the triumph of the mountain. He averred, that twelve millions of inhabitants would be sufficient for France, and that the rest ought to be guillotined. He imposed enormous revolutionary taxes, and has committed numberless arbitrary acts."

Peniers—"They have not told you that Bo created a revolutionary commission in the department of Cantal, and that this commission was by no means one of the least atrocious, it was composed of the sanguinary men. Execute justice, then, on all those who have occasioned the flowing of human blood. I move the arrest of Bo".

A member sttated, that Bo, in order to terminate the uneasiness which the citizens Cahors entertained respecting a dearth of provisions, said to them at a full sitting of the popular society, "Be of good cheer; France has sufficient for 12 millions of people; the rest of its inhabitants will be put to death, and then your provisions will abound."

Legendre—"Bo came to my house, and sought to establish his innocence to me, that I might be induced to defend him. He told me, that the only charge that existed against him, was contained in a denunciation of the commune of Rheims. I promised to undertake his defence, if there was nothing else against him; but I perceive that he has deceived me. I myself move for his arrest."

A member—"Bo had the courage to arrest the infamous revolutionary committee of Nantes, that instrument of Carrier's vengeance. I thought it right to state this circumstance in his favour."

Fermont—"There is no wretch so abandoned as not to be able to cite one good action in the course of his life. The man who would have had the throats of half the people of France cut that the survivors might be the better fed, ought not to remain in this world. It was by such infamous speeches that that political fanatacism was kindled which carried with it devastation and death. It was the cruelties of these proconsuls which created the war of the Chouans, by frightening the simple and timid inhabitants of their country. this has been the real source of our misfortunes. Men have been exasperated and driven to despair, who, had we acted justly towards them, would have continued submissive to our laws. While we punish the persons whom our monsters have driven into guilt, shall we pardon those very monsters? I support the arrest of Bo."

Thibault—"That terror which many representatives have occasioned to pervade the departments has done more ill than all the disaffection of the most guilty. This it was which gave birth to the war of La Vendee. Bo desolated my department; I vote for his arrest.

After some slight opposition from one member, the arrest of Bo was decreed.

Giraud Pouzcles continued his report, concerning the atrocities committed by the representative Piorry; which was followed by a decree of arrest against that Deputy.

Massieu, constitutional bishop of Sedan, and member of the convention, charged with having harboured the greatest criminals, robbers and assassins in the department of Ardennes; with being accomplice in the attrocities perpetrated by the ancient committee of government, and with having caused thirty-nine virtuous patriots of his episcopal city to be guillotined; a decree of arrest passed against him. A similar decree was passed against Chaudron Rousseau for having thrown into gaol three hundred victims; caused Escale the elder, and the well known ex-capuchin and poet Venance Dugados to be executed, and published an order that, on pain of death, all the inhabitants should be present at the burning of the images and crosses.

The constituted authorities of Nevers, denounced the ex-benedictine monk, La Planche, and Fouche, of Nantes, as being guilty of arbitrary imprisonments, enormous dilapidations, terror and corruption of morals.

Laplanche publicly invited the girls

to get children, and told them that the republic needed a supply of citizens. Fouche, of Nantes, improved upon the ferocities of his predecessor. His commotions produced to him several millions, of which the application was not known. Chaumet arrived at Niveres, and Fouche concerted along with him the dreadful prospect of depraving the people, by destroying all the principles of morality and religion. A professor was named by him to instruct the children. He made laws, and ordered them to be executed under pain of death. He abolished all forms of worship, demolished the churches, and caused the inscription, "Death is only eternal sleep!" to be displayed in the burying places. A band of ruffians, chosen by him, traversed the country, pillaged the gold and silver vessels employed in sacred uses, and eat up the consecrated host. One of his agents wrote an anonymous letter, in which he detailed a plan of counter revolution, in which was included a great number of citizens, whom Fouche wished to destroy. The letter was stopt at the post-office, unsealed, and the unfortunate individuals named therein, condemned by Fouche to death; the truth, however was discovered, and the punishment of the ruffian demanded. Fouche replied, that it was only a patriots artifice.

EVENING SITTING.

The discussion with respect to Fouche being resumed, he was further accused of having made use of the following phrase:—"Let us have the courage of marching over heaps of dead bodies to gain our liberty," of having forced a number of citizens to exchange their gold and silver for assignats: of persecuting the clergy, raising an army of robbers to sack and pillage churches, and of organizing the system of terror in the departments.

Fouche, in his reply to the said charges, defied his accusers to produce one single mandate of arrest, signed by him. He asserted, that he had set at liberty all the priests, whom he had found to be merely seduced, and had greatly contributed to the overthrow of the system of terror.

Legendre and Tallien undertook his defence. They observed, that Fouche having, through the interest of Robespierre, been nominated president of the Jacobins, had availed himself of that situation to make himself hated by the tyrant, and pointed out to true patriots the progress of the revolution through the 9th Thermidor. Another member also stated, that Fouche had behaved well in the department of Allier.

La Sage, of the Eure and Loire proposed, that further enquiries should be made on the spot, and that Fouche's having opposed Robespierre was a matter of course, since he knew that the tyrant aimed at his life according to the general custom of tyrants, who used to destroy the fools they had employed. A decree of accusation against Fouche.

A denunciation was made against Noel Pointe, but this deputy not having yet been examined by the committee of legislation, his cause as well as the denunciation against Francastel were adjourned.

SITTING OF THE 11TH AUGUST.

A deputation from the section of Bonnenouelle, demanded the suppression of patents, the re-establishment of writs of seizure, the old weights measures, and the old calendar, alledging that the new one was prejudicial to their commercial concerns.

The orator was accused of royalism by some members, but defended himself, by observing that, the demanding a calendar was no proof of royalism, that the Swiss, the Genevese, and the Americans, better republicans than some persons, used the calendar now required.

Villiers said, The address which you have just heard, contains many things deserving attention and praise: but it also contains dangerous errors. I will cite one of them. It is said that the new calendar tends to shackle our commercial operations. I only wish to observe to you that one of the greatest commercial powers of Europe, Russia, has a calendar different from all other nations.

It was afterwards moved, that a report should be presented to the convention in three days, respecting the meetings of the sections of Paris, of which great complaints were made; but on a subsequent day, when the to-

pic was resumed, it was observed, that in a month or six weeks, the provisional government would be abolished, and the order of the day was decreed.

In the sittings of this and the succeeding day, the proposition of Syeyes for a revolutionary jury was discussed, and finally rejected. On this subject the observations most worth notice came from Lareveilliere Lepaux.

"Let me repeat what I have often observed on great metaphysical conceptions; and, while I admire the talents of my colleague Syeyes, compare his plans in politics to those of an enthusiastic architect, who traces on paper the foundations of a magnificent edifice, which has in reality nothing but theory for its support, and can never be put in execution. I am wearied of revolutions; let us have no more of them; we are free. I also demand the previous question; and insist on the necessity of establishing a government without any delay. Do not let us lose ourselves in theory; there is no perfect government: the one we have established is not, perhaps, the best; but time and experience will determine."

The sitting of the 13th was chiefly occupied by the consideration of the demerits of individual terrorists, and the discussion of the rights of man.

On this subject, Bentabole said, "The declaration of rights is the torch of liberty."

A member—It may also be the firebrand of licentiousness.

The definition of equality was adopted in the following terms: "Equality consists in the law being the same to all, whether it protect or punish.—Equality admits no distinction of birth, no hereditary succession of power." The other articles of the declaration were adopted without amendment.

The commune of Versailles stated to the convention that it was in the greatest distress, that it was without commerce, manufactures, or industry. It intreated the convention to adopt some plan for meliorating its situation.

Andre Dumont—"The commune of Versailles has never ceased to give proofs of its patriotism since the commencement of the revolution; and has, therefore, every claim to your gratitude. You have decreed that the legislative body shall be divided into two chambers, and reside in the same commune. If this article remains, I think it may become dangerous. The commune of Versailles offers to you the best accommodations for one of these chambers. I move that this suggestion be referred to the commission of eleven, that they may examine it, and see if it may not be rendered useful."

Decreed.

WEST INDIES.

THE following accounts from this part of the world, we cannot, as Britons, help regretting that we are under the necessity of presenting to our readers, but our duty demands it, and we, however reluctantly, fulfil the task.

Details of the operations of the commissioners delegated by the national convention to the Windward Islands.

The commissioners delegated by the national convention to the Windward Islands, to the president.

Bassetre, Guadaloupe, 21 Prairial. (June 9th) 3d year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

CITIZEN, of all the operations performed, and brilliant victories obtained by the armies of the republic, no one has had a higher claim to the attention of the national convention, without having at any time been able to obtain it, than the expedition to the Windward Islands. In every point of view, it is the one that has the most embellished the French arms, has the most effectually served humanity, has done the greatest mischief to the enemies of the republic, and will procure her the truest advantages. This will be exemplified by what follows:

Magazines and coffers well filled; an army of ten thousand men, well paid and well cloathed, to whom nothing is due; thirty-eight vessels, armed on their account; whole islands subju-

gated; (Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Dominica); emigrants' property estimated at upwards of 800 millions of livres in the island of Guadaloupe alone: colonial commodities in abundance; upwards of an hundred and fifty vessels taken from the English, almost all of them sunk or burned, the English squadron preventing their being brought into our ports; the abolition of slavery in our colonies; the entire destruction of those of the English, which must be the necessary consequence of that abolition, the apprehension of the ruin of their commerce: from this unhoped for, abandoned, and neglected expedition, will proceed the call for peace in Europe; and the English will demand it on their knees.

It is fortunate for us that the English have supplied us with artillery, gunpowder, and arms; but still it behoves the convention to succour us efficaciously. Our demands are confined to a few things, which must be immediately sent to us. The detail of them is laid before the committee of public safety.

(Signed)

VICTOR HUGUES, LE BAS.

The commissioners delegated by the national convention to the Windward Islands, to the committee of public safety.

Basseterre, Guadaloupe, 20 Prairial, (June 8) the third year of the republic, one and indivisible.

IN the islands of St. Lucie, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Martin, and St. Eustatius, the tri-coloured flag is now flying.

The genius of liberty has made us triumph over the redoubtable forces of the English; their squadron consisted of fourteen ships of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates and sloops, elated them to such a degree as to induce them to declare and signify to the neutral powers, that the islands of Guadaloupe, Marie Galante, and Desirada, were in a blockaded state, and that all the Americans, Swedes, and Danes, who should approach within four leagues of our coasts, should be confiscated. Our reply to this sham blockade was not confined to the proclamation signified officially a few days after to the governors of the neutral powers that surround us; we attacked the enemy in their possessions. The neutral governments will be able to form a just idea of English gasconade, and the absurdity of their blockade.

Saint Lucie still contained some French, who heard the call of their country. Wearied out by the tyrannical yoke of the English, they fled to the woods, where our emissaries collected them, to the amount of one hundred and fifty, under the command of citizen Marinier, a black. We, in the first place, sent them a supply of arms and ammunition; and afterwards, by the means of small boats, sent them men. A few successes crowned this first attempt; but the English having received reinforcements, and the good conduct of a few officers not being supported, we experienced a reverse. It was now that, in spite of every danger, one of us repaired to that colony; his presence, and the considerable supplies of men, provisions, artillery, and ammunition we had sent thither, made a rapid change in the state of affairs. The 4th Prairial (April 23) was a memorable day at St. Lucie, as was the 14th Messidor (July 2), 1794, at Guadaloupe. The republicans, forced into their last entrenchment, after several miscarriages, still displayed a greater intrepidity: they fought the English, and after a most obstinate conflict, which lasted from noon till night, upwards of 700 of the enemy lay stretched on the spot. This victory was owing to the presence of our colleague, and to the arrival of a company of carabineers belonging to the third battalion of Sans Culottes of Guadaloupe, landed at nine in the morning: these soldiers, to whom victory was familiar, and who had never fled before the enemy, gave new courage to those who had experienced some checks: they were perfectly well seconded. The defeated English abandoned all the other posts, and sought refuge in the most important one, Morne Fortune. Our army, in a respectable state, still occupies the surrounding territory, and we have no doubt, but that, in a little time, the enemy will evacuate that island, as they have evacuated Guadaloupe.

Morne Fortune being invested on the land side, we have transmitted to our colleagues mortars and bombshells, about 1500 excellent soldiers, 2000 muskets, and several artillery guns; administrators, a pay-master general and money. We trust that the

fall of that colony will give us Martinique. You are to remark, citizen, that our formidable armies, our imposing forces, consist of 1500 men, while the enemy has more than double that number.

It appeared to us that, to succeed at St. Lucie, and prevent the English from making an attempt at Guadaloupe, it was necessary to attack them in their own territory; this is what we have done at St. Vincent and Grenada. In the latter island, to which we sent a plentiful supply of arms and amunition, together with a few men, our first efforts were attended by great advantages; but the English, to the end that they might not lose one of their richest possessions, conveyed thither such land and sea forces, that our vessels have spent twenty-five days without accomplishing the object of their mission. It is our opinion that our bretheren are in want of amunition; and if we do not succeed in supplying them, it will not be for want of efforts on our part. Whatever may be the issue of this affair, the English have sustained such a loss as it will take them a long time to repair. The despair to which they have reduced the republicans, by hanging up all those they have made prisoners, has carried the latter on their side to similar excesses.

The English themselves estimate at five millions sterling the destruction and losses occasioned by the war in that colony alone. We have not as yet given up our hopes of success in that quarter.

At St. Vincent, we have renewed the old friendship which hitherto allied us to the Caribs, and have rekindled their old enmity to the English, who have taken and executed their chief, a man very much attached to us. Exasperated at the savageness of this act, the Caribs have retaliated and murdered all the English that fell into their hands. We have supplied them with a large quantity of arms and amunition; but their mode of carrying on the war has determined us to furnish them with men. Citizen Souahlet, captain of artillery, and commandant of that island for the republic, has just been dangerously wounded there in a general action. If the Caribs had not deserted him, the island would at this time have been in possession of the republic. We trust, however, that we shall drive from thence the English, who are detested in all the colonies. The atrocities they have committed have excited an indignation it is scarcely possible to restrain: they have offered rewards for the heads of republicans, some of whom they have hanged, and imprisoned and transported others: neither age nor sex has been spared; aged men, women, and children, have been a prey to their persecutions and cruelties. After having exposed them to all the sufferings of a long imprisonment, they have stripped them of every thing; and turned them out naked. The proclamation of Mather Byles will shew the mode in which they carry on the war in this hemisphere.

The possession of the islands of St. Eustatius and St. Martin, belonging to the Dutch, is not the least consequential of our operations: under the existing circumstances we have acted for the best interests of the republic. These two islands, entirely peopled with English, had been offered for the Stadtholder to the English generals by his partizans. We had for a long time turned our attention to these two colonies; and this conduct determined us to make ourselves masters of them, whatever it might cost. This important affair was negociated by citizen Merlet, a naval captain, a man of known probity, capacity, and intelligence. These colonies being situa ed in the middle of the western Archipelago, are of more importance to the republic, since it is from thence that our republicans give the English the fever. It is also from thence that we shall make some attempts on the fine island of St. Kitt's. After all the cruelties the English have committed, we propose to make them capitulate, or to burn all their possessions without mercy. The atrocities they have exercised in Europe are nothing in comparson of those they have been guilty of in this hemisphere: they have surpassed every thing in cruelty; and history affords not an example of a barbarity equal to theirs.

We have fortified St. Eustatius and St. Martin, in which islands we have 1200 men. Citizen Giraud, a lieutenant-colonel, has been appointed by us to the command of St. Eustatius, by virtue of the convention we have made with the Dutch; and citizens Claire, also a lieutenant-colonel, to that of St. Martin. These two islands have very

convenient ports for our prizes; and we beseech you to give this affair a serious investigation, to settle it definitively with the states general, and to give us your orders in consequence.

Had our forces been more considerable, the enemy would not have occupied the Saintes, from whence they more particularly cramp our movements. They fully perceive the advantage of this post, since they keep a strong garrison there, and have seldom less than three men of war stationed off. However, the intelligences we keep up in that quarter give us reason to hope that in a few days we shall be freed from so troublesome a neighbour. You will be informed without delay of the attempts we are about to make at Dominica and Martinique.

Such, Citizens, is the statement of what we have done since our arrival. It has been by the help of the muskets taken by Hugues from the enemy that we have beat them; for you must recollect, that the first expedition was composed of 800 men only; the second of 1200 with 3000 muskets; and 8000 *Sans-culottes*, black, brown and white, are now blended under the same flags, all of them well dressed, and paid up to the present time.

Our efforts are not circumscribed within the bounds of the islands we occupy: the sea can witness our temerity. Our small squadron of baloons (pilot boats) after having transported troops first to one island then to the other, assails the enemy, and ruins their trade. During the month of Brumaire (from October 22, to November 20 inclusively) these pilot boats captured at least 50 English vessels, besides twenty-four, at the smallest calculation, which they either sunk or burned. Judge what we might have done if we had had in these seas a nearly equal maritime force to oppose to that of the enemy. Then would the sea, as well as the land, have witnessed the triumphs of the republic.

———Having advised you of our external operations, we shall now speak of what we have done in the interior, where the most perfect tranquility, which we shall take care to maintain, prevails. We cannot, however, flatter ourselves with having entirely subdued that spirit of party which has been so detrimental to all the colonies. It seems to be extinguished; but if we were not to be still on our guard, the smallest spark might kindle up a new flame, the ravages of which it would be impossible to calculate. What may occasion some apprehension is, the return of several persons to this island, who, in spite of the entreaties and calls of our colleague, remained calm spectators of events in the neutral islands, and even in those belonging to the enemy. They did not return to Guadaloupe until there was no longer any risk to run. Our proclamations will explain to you what precautions we are taking to complete the edifice, the foundation of which was laid by Hugues.—The black citizens are in general trusty: we have hitherto had nothing but praises to bestow on them. Their conduct will serve as a reply to those who have constantly asserted, both in words and in writing, that the African, when become free, would inflict a cruel revenge for the injuries he had suffered; that he would fly like a tyger on his old master; and, yielding to his slothful disposition, would refuse to work. These new citizens peaceably enjoy their change of condition; although not paid they work. By instructing them carefully, and multiplying the missionaries of liberty, the moment when they may extend the sphere of their ideas will be accelerated.

At the commencement of our letter we announced to you that we should soon commence our attempts of Martinique and Dominica. We have just made a descent on this latter island; and have great hopes that it will not be usuccessful. Several of the enemy's batteries are already in our possession.

(Signed) VICTOR HUGUES, LEBAS.

FRANCE.

FROM the following paper may be seen, how solicitous the French are to regenerate their navy, and to destroy that of this country; This we sincerely hope, they will never be able to effect. We rejoice to find contemptuous expressions against the formality of naval tactics, convinced as we are, that the smallest deficiency in them, will be sufficient to take away every probability of pre-eminence from a rival power: and this was the opinion delivered to the French by Kersaint, many years ago.

Report of the committee of public safety on the marine of France, delivered in the convention, by M. Defermon, in the sitting of the 10th inst.

"Your committee of public safety is incessantly employed in repairing the evils done to our marine, by the ancient government, and by the ignorant agents of traitors, whom that government had employed. Your committee finds itself frequently shackled by the fatal effects of such unskilfulness; but it will succeed in regenerating our naval force, and will still be able to make it formidable to our enemies. Already its wakeful vigilance has examined all our arsenals, their magazines, and ship yards. Your committee was almost every where disheartened by the most discouraging appearances, but we still confide in the amplitude of our resources, and every thing that is deficient, will be soon repaired. It is aided and backed by a wise and enlightened administration; it consults the experience of general officers, deeply versed in their art; it singles out from among the captains those who are the most worthy to command—and it has accused before courts martial, all those who are suspected of cowardice; it has expressed an eagerness to recal to the service, all the officers, who, distinguished for their patriotism since the revolution, not less than for their talents, had been forgotten or imprisoned, only from the effect of the disorganizing system, the fatal reign of which had been too long endured. Those officers tried by misfortune, return to the service with a generous desire to contribute to the naval triumphs of the republic.

"Your committee moreover exerts all its diligence to combine all the materials which may enable them to lay before you the most effectual means of organizing your marine, on true and stable principles; thus the national convention shall deliver into the hands of its successors, and of the executive directory, elements of glory, and principles of success, from which past misfortunes and past faults have hitherto debarred them. The new system of naval attack, which your committee of public welfare has adopted, is the most agreeable to our political situation, and cannot fail to insure us the most permanent advantages. This new system will far better consult the true interests of the nation, than the proud and ostentatious display of naval power, which at least, can only flatter personal pride, while they exhaust to no purpose the resourrces of the republic.

"We have but one object to accomplish, and in that object are concentrated, all our solicitudes, all our schemes and combinations; its main drift is to protect our commerce, to harrass and annihilate that of our enemies; it is to convince the English nation of the perfiduousness of its government, and to open before its eyes the dread gulph into which, by that government, it infallibly must be plunged. The English government may, if it pleases, pride itself in the parade of its squadrons, and make them move in all the solemn order of tactics, the French will content themselves with attacking it in what it holds most dear; in what constitues its happiness and very existence—its wealth. The sole object of all our plans, of all our cruizings, and of all our efforts, both in our ports and at sea, shall be to annoy and extinguish its commerce, to ruin and disperse its colonies, and ultimately to sink it into shameful bankruptcy, an end not unworthy of a proud and despotic government, abject in adversity, insolent and cruel in prosperity; who, by its insulting and greedy ambition, has kindled the hatred and resentment of all the powers of Europe; a government, to the artifices of which, the English nation, once

jealous of its liberties, and zealous abettors of patriotism, begin at length to open their eyes, and will not fail to unmask its manœuvres to their fellow citizens.

"Your committee has not only formed the project to employ all the force which it can command, in order to accomplish its end, but it has moreover been desirous to associate in this grand enterprize the whole body of the French marine, and even foreigners, who are either open or secret enemies of this machiavelian government. Already instructions are given throughout all the ports, and all the great commercial towns of the republic; already the minds of our fellow citizens are electrified; and you will impress on the system proposed to you a rapid and direct motion, which shall multiply the result of our system, by decreeing the re-establishment of privateering, the object which we have just set before you. The committee, while employed in the means of reviving your naval commerce, has discovered in all the ports a lamentable stagnation, the necessary consequences of a general naval war, against a numerous and coalesced enemy.

"Your committee was of opinion, that by multiplying armed privateers they might rekindle in maritime towns that ardour and activity, without which commerce cannot for a moment exist; that at the same time they would admit into circulation immense caqitals that languished for peace? that they give new elasticity to our merchants, to our mechanics, and those patriotic adventurers, who upon great speculations accomplish a double object, that of enriching their own country, and of impoverishing the enemy. This is a kind of warfare that lights up heroes, that expands and propagates courage, by furnishing a thousand occasions for great and brilliant actions. It is this that forms a seminary of warriors and accomplished seamen, who afterwards becoming the commanders of ships of the state, are enabled to defend with intrepidity the national flag. Foreigners and neutral nations will, as heretofore, crowd to man your privateers; they will acquire a kind of attachment for our marine and navigation; they will naturalize in France both their courage, their talents, and their profits; and it is thus that you will encrease, while we wait for peace, and all the commercial combinations that depend thereon, both the elements of your marine, and your marine itself, since your naval glory must rest on the number, the experience and the valour of seamen. Above all, by destroying the English commerce, on which alone hangs its political existence, you will gratify and satiate the just cravings of revenge, which every French republican is desirous to vent against the British government, which has endeavoured to organize in the bosom of our country, famine, civil war, burnings, devastations, and all the crimes upon which it feeds its detestable policy."

The convention, on the report of its committee of public safety, decreed.

Art. 1. Every French citizen is permitted to arm privateers, in order to annoy the commerce of the enemy.

2. The commission of marine and of the colonies is authorized to deliver out letters of marque to such privateers, signed by five members composing the committee of public safety, and counter signed by the commissioners of the navy.

3. All those who shall be inclined to arm privateers, shall address themselves to the commission of the marine and of the colonies, and expose to it the nature and the advantages of the armament they propose. The commission shall give in an account thereof to the committee, and if expedient, shall issue out the letters of marque.

4. The owners of such privateers shall enjoy the benefit of the law of the 31st of January, 1793, old stile.

5. Except the article of powder, which government will sell them, they shall be obliged to provide themselves with every article necessary to complete their armament. They may, neverless, be furnished from the magazines of the ports with whatever articles they may be proved to stand in need of, without, however, being prejudicial to the wants of the marine of the republic.

6. All who arm privateers shall be obliged, by way of caution, to give a written security for the sum of 50,000 livres.

7. The ordinances and laws of police and discipline, relative to privateering and to the distribution of prizes taken by the privateers shall continue to be executed in whatever is not otherwise disposed of by the present decree.

8. An amnesty is granted to all seamen who have deserted, on any pretext whatever, except they be under trial for other faults than their desertion. They shall not enjoy the benefit of this amnesty, unless they ascertain their having entered on board ships of the republic or privateers, within the space of a month, counting from the publication of the present decree.

Paris, August 14th.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT DANOU, PRONOUNCED ON THE FESTIVAL OF THE 10th OF AUGUST.

"FREE countries are the only temples in which national feasts should be celebrated. Under the government which you overturned on the memorable day of the 10th of August; under that government, equally abject and absurd, where public rejoicings, as well as the laws, established the shameful system of the grandeur of one, and of the nothingness of all; where an immense people seemed only to be attentive to the destiny of its oppressors, their very joy must have been hypocritical and servile. While every heart rankled with the detestation of tyranny, twenty-five millions of men were compelled to raise their hands towards heaven, and to contemplate their own humiliations in the posture of gratitude. The annals of a whole country were narrowed or effaced to make room for the history of one family; and it was there that the nation was condemned to look for the causes of its exultation, and the annual periods of its public rejoicings.

"Citizens, in free states public festivals are ordained to celebrate and to consecrate only the immortal events of the national family. At the same time that they hold up to the eyes of the people the titles and the monuments of their power, they may also be said, in some manner, to refresh and reproduce its glory, its triumphs and sucecesses. They raise the soul to splendid actions, by reviving glorious recollections; and if they are among moral institutions all that is delightful and enobling, they are also wha its most useful and advantageous, since they are strong incitements to mankind to pursue every thing that is wise, and attach themselves to every thing that is good. Such especially, citizens, is the republican solemnity which you this day celebrate. The cannon of the 14th of July awakened French liberty, and the thunder of the 10th of August laid prostrate on the ground all the powers that rivalled the national sovereignty, and levelled all the eminences that gave umbrage to rising equality. The antique fabric of a vast monarchy was seen in a few hours to crumble into dust; the prejudice in favour of the solidity of old thrones was confounded and dispelled in the spaceof one day; the very vanquishers of royalty were themselves astonished at the facility of their triumph, and the lurking secret of the weakness of tyrants was revealed and dragged into public day. Together with this throne, that had been propped on fourteen ages of oppression, of ignorance, and of errors; the 10th of August also beheld the fall of the code of 1791, a work begun by patriotism, surrounded by a constellation of genius's, and compleated by faction, amidst the chaos of intrigue: that monarchical constitution, whose every part conspired to organize feebleness, in order to sow with it the germ of new explosions, of which they nourished and fomented the hope. Thus the same day which appalled the pride of kings by the imposing spectacle of the power of nations, held out at the same time a solemn and severe lesson to legislators, by exposing, through the medium of this striking example, the perilous instability of the fluctuating and false transactions which attempt to steer between freedom and tyranny. The spirit of faction has never been known to sow in the constitution of nations any thing but discordant and destructive elements. It is the general interest alone that ought to preside over political combinations; the conceptions of private interests are narrow, ephemeral, and feeble, like the cause that gives them birth. In order to prepare the downfall of the throne, the limits of liberty had been too far overleaped; too great a shock was given to those principles of vigour, which alone,

in a great state, are able to maintain submission to the public laws, and the empire of social virtues. Savage anarchy was not backward to blend its rage with the generous transports of patriotism; a vile swarm of robbers dared to mix with the heroes of the republic, and for a long time prevented them from becoming its effectual founders. Thus, while we bring back our recollection to the period of the 10th of August, we behold for the space of three years the destiny of the country, and we imagine that we at the same time run over two careers, one of crimes, of servitude and disgraces; the other of virtues, of happiness and of triumphs. Trampled on within by the most sanguinary and degrading despotism; without, you astonished Europe, and discomfited its armies.—As if it were the lot of France, to experience at the same time the influence of these two principles, invented by religious sects, while the genius of wickedness was employed in extinguishing morality, in digging graves wherein to entomb alive an entire generation, in drowning in floods of blood both talents and virtues, the genius of freedom and of victory poured forth on every point of our frontiers, battalions of heroes repelled the satellites of kings to the very feet of their tottering thrones, and shrouded as it were under a veil of glory the internal calamities that deformed the country. The French armies have not only triumphed over kings—we are justified even in saying that they quelled internal factions, merely by avoiding the shame of becoming tools to any; and insulted, as it were, both from all dissentions and all treasons, they were alive only to the interest of the republic, and moved in no paths but those of victory. It was their inflexible patriotism which rendered impotent and vain both the conspiracy of the kings of Europe, and the horrid coalition of so many crimes that plotted within the bosom of France: the conspirators have passed away—our triumphs and our liberty remain. It is our duty, citizens, in this great festival, to offer up this solemn and just homage to the magnanimous devotion of your defenders. It is impossible to celebrate the downfall of royalty, without thinking of those who confounded and dismayed the phalanx that was armed to re-establish it; and the day of the 10th of August is too much adorned, too well consolidated by the victories of Jemappe, of Fleurus, of Quiberon, to permit us to separate in our minds their glorious recollections. It exhibits an instructive and important spectacle to behold France, tried and exercised since 1792, by every species of peril and calamity. Kings coalesced against it; its own children tearing its bowels: the inflammatory rage, both of political and religious fanaticism; the massacre of the fathers of liberty, the triumph of its most inveterate and insolent enemies; every vice deified; every virtue degraded; treason preparing for foreign powers, the only advantages they were able to gain over Frenchmen; malignity and robbery organizing famine; digging the abyss in which the public fortune was on the point of being ingulphed. Such was the volcano over which the republic has been moving for the space of three years—a space into which are compressed the events, the revolutions, the experience, and the glory of three entire ages. To this too faithful picture of our dangers and our misfortunes, you may now, citizens, proudly oppose the spectacle which France this day exhibits to the astonished world.—The theatre of war contracted, and almost closed by the hand of victory.—Kings foregoing the hope of conquering us, and soliciting to be united with us by solemn treaties. Fraternity and sound policy conspiring to draw the bonds of union closer, which hatred and prejudice had dissolved. France, so lately insulated in the great map of Europe, has already attached to its alliance and to its glory, Prussia, Holland, Spain, and Tuscany, which are become docile to the voice of their true interest, and have replaced themselves together with us, in the balance of European powers. The English people, already indignant at court perfidy, of which they seem to be only made the instrument, while they are in reality its victim. The British government, terrified in its turn at its sudden solitude and dereliction, and reduced to behold from the top of its unavailing fleets the scaffold of its accomplices whom it has betrayed; and in the interior of the republic, abolishing on all sides the smallest vestiges of that reign of terror, the sole execration of which should

live for ever in our hearts. Humanity visiting every corner of this spacious country, to obliterate from it, by kindness and consolation, the slightest traces of villainy and of blood. Equity tearing from the code of our laws the black pages which monsters had engraved: Republican courage frustrating, during the days of Germinal and Prairial, the efforts of reviving sedition, and crushing under the weight of their new crimes the rash promoters of anarchy. Such is the picture which we are enabled to hold out to the French people with one hand, while we present to them with the other a constitution, solicited with impatience by the wishes and the wants of the country, and in which every legislator shall have deposited the tribute of his patriotism, his experience, and his talents.

"Yes, citizens, this is the day, upon which, for the first time, we are enabled truly to celebrate the anniversary of the republic. In 1793, we assisted only at a funeral solemnity, where liberty, in weeds of woe, wept at the reproach of its most faithful and eloquent defenders, ready to fall and to bleed under the dagger of assassins. It was a solemnity that truly resembled that of royalty, and it also was a tyrant who had prepared its apparatus. In vain did they therein proclaim a spectre of a constitution which they had imposed upon France, and which they had prepared to serve as a momentary veil to conceal their flagitiousness: in vain did they display with a prefidious ostentation the monuments of their most shocking triumphs: the silence of horror interrupted their lugubrious thoughts: the presentment of public misfortunes oppressed every soul; and if the impatient activity of wickedness manifested itself on some countenances, the mournful expression of despair gloomed on every other. That, citizens, was far from being the festival of the freedom of the people; it was the prelude of slavery, and the inauguration of terror. On the 10th of August, last year, you had already struck to the ground the chief of the decemviral tyranny, but you were still surrounded by the greater number of his accomplices, and virtue blushed to rejoice in the presence of every crime. The dictatorship, it is true, was no more, but you had not as yet sufficient time to sap the many props of its savage system; and amidst the still remaining intstitutions of terror and of anarchy, when the prisons scarce began to admit a glimpse of day, and to permit the escape of so many victims; when a frantic society laboured under your eyes to re-organize its baneful domination, it was not in your power to hold out to the nation the signal of gladness, and at best you could but have celebrated the festival of your hopes. The vanquishers of royalty had gradually pulled down the different props that supported it, before they were able to extinguish royalty itself. But you, representatives of the people, you attacked, on the 9th Thermidor, a tyrant, for whose fall no preparations were made. You struck him down in the midst of his favourites, his satellites, and all the fell instruments of his iron reign; and this circumstance, which sheds so much glory on your firmness and victory, did not promise you so soon to enjoy the fruits of your success, but placed you in the necessity of consummating by the toils, the perils, and the prudence of a year, the courage and the triumph of one immortal day.

"This day, citizens, you are called upon to thank Heaven for the emancipation of the French people; for their present safety, their trophies, and their alliance; it is the festival of the conquerors of the 14th of July, of the 10th of August, of the victors of the 9th Thermidor, and of the victims of the 31st of May. They all have triumphed, or have fallen with equal honour in the support and vindication of the same rights. They will for ever inseparably unite their wishes, their interests, and their glory; this they swear to their country, admidst the pomp of this awful solemnity, which it is their lot to celebrate with the representatives of the republics of both worlds; with the illustrious envoys of those flourishing and faithful nations, whom inviolable treaties have united to France, now victorious and free. May this festival of liberty, citizens, may it, I say, be also the prelude of the general pacification of Europe, and of the union and concord of every French heart! May this day extinguish the torch of vengeance, and may impartial and mild equity, while it persecutes wickedness and pardons error, for ever chain down the furious pas ons, that are heard

continually to roar around it, in order to eternize revolutions, and conjure up royalty from the midst of discord and dissentions. On this day, citizens, the first stone of the altar of Clemency should be laid; nor is it alone the oath to be just, but also the oath to be brothers, and to be humane, that we ought now to pronounce, in order to decorate and eternally to preserve for the French republic this palace which has beheld the downfal of a throne that sixty kings had filled, and which since has been hurled from this tribune, *a monster far more horrible than they*; but it shall hereafter acknowledge no other dominion than that of virtue—no other sceptre than that of the law."

The president's speech was frequently interrupted by the loudest applause, and was ordered to be printed and sent to the armies, and to the departments.

MEMOIRS OF

ADMIRAL CORNWALLIS.

WE have frequent occasion to regret that the curiosity of the public, excited by the fame of important atchievements, and stimulated by the laudable desire of crowning with the wreath of celebrity the brow of merit, cannot, in every case, meet with adequate means of gratification. The sacred recesses of private life cannot be explored but for malignant purposes, and where the public life of an individual consists of little besides an attentive and punctual discharge of systematic duties, the field of anecdote must unadvoidably, be almost barren, and panegyric occupy the page designed for biography.

Of the honourable admiral, to whom we have devoted this section of our miscellany, we have very little to communicate: Were we to explore the page of heraldry, in aid of our subject, we could trace his family, in a long and respectable line, from days little posterior to the conquest, but as the services rendered by him to his country, do not require aid from the adventitious advantage of birth, we shall forbear entering on that topic, and frankly communicate what we have been able to learn concerning him.

The honourable *William Cornwallis* was born the 20th February, 1744.—He is the fourth son of the late Charles, earl Cornwallis, and brother to the illustrious hero, who, by his well directed efforts, secured the permanence of the British empire in India, and gave lustre and success to the arms of his country.

The subject of these memoirs, whom an early passion for naval tactics led to embrace the perilous life of a seaman, qualified himself, by an early attention to those studies which pave the road to fame in the nautical line, for the high situation he now holds; he served in the last and preceding wars under the most eminent commanders; he studied them as the best models on which to form his future conduct, and was early distinguished for the brightness of his talents, the depth of his knowledge, and his exact observance of discipline.

His family interest added to his own merit, procured him, without delay, the post of captain, in which he remained with undiminished reputation, till he was advanced to the enviable and respectable situation of a British admiral.

One of the important lessons the present disastrous war may have contributed to teach the people of this country, is to depend with the greatest confidence on their naval resources, and always to be diffident of those events which depend on military exertions, where the aid of foreign auxiliaries is necessary, and where the energy of British valour is repressed or rendered useless, by the pusillanimity or treachery of their allies, by the intrigues of courties, or the jealousy of ill connected leaders. Who, at the beginning of this war, could have imagined that the arms of this country, though supported by an alliance, un-

matched in the annals of history, for extent of territory, and population, would have been every where baffled and unsuccessful on shore, while at sea, singly, and against great odds she has constantly triumphed over an enemy, enthusiastic in the highest degree, elated with success, and ferociously resolute in the endeavour to pluck from Britain the sovereignty of the ocean, on which her very existence depends.

For one of the important victories which have established this fact, we are indebted to admiral Cornwallis, and while we repeat his name with rapture, as the worthy associate of *Howe* and *Bridport*, we cannot restrain an ardent wish that the glorious emulation excited by such examples, may keep alive in the bosoms of his countrymen that glorious flame, which renders them superior on their proper element to the world in arms, and enables them to enjoy at home the tranquility of peace, exempt from those scenes of horror and carnage by which nature is shocked and appalled in other warlike nations.

ESSAY
ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF
RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, ESQ.

(*Continued from P.* 190).

WHATEVER share the judgment of Mr. Sheridan might have in the formation of this junction, it was materially benefitted by his exertions; more used to the modes of parliamentary oratory, he displayed, without embarrassment, those talents which have raised his reputation to a pitch so truly enviable; equally expert at a regular charge, or an unpremeditated reply, he rendered himself terrible to the opponents of his colleagues, by that vigor of mind, extent of information, and brilliancy of eloquence and wit, which penetrated their concealed views, exposed their fallacies, and by unexpected flashes and retorts, never failed to overwhelm them with confusion, and expose them to the derision, not only of the house but of the public.*

The Shelburne administration was soon obliged to give way to the great abilities and influence by which it was opposed; Mr. Sheridan, in April 1793, was promoted to be secretary to the treasury under the duke of Portland; but in this situation he had very little opportunity of displaying his abilities, except in defence of Mr. Fox's celebrated India bill, a plan which excited so much alarm and so general a terror amongst the monied people that the ministry of which Mr. Sheridan was member was compelled to yield to another still more strange *coalition*, not of two leaders of opposite parties, but of the shreds and tatters of every party which had existed during the present reign.

From this time, Mr. Sheridan has been doomed to labour in the unprofitable field of opposition, in which he has been constant and indefatigable. If much pecuniary profit has not attended his efforts, he has seen his reputation daily increase, he sees himself looked up to as one of the most steadfast supporters of the popular cause, and his abilities dreaded as the never failing scourge of the measures of his opponents.

The progress of his life from this time is marked only by the exertion of his talents in parliament. In the session of 1785 he made several very happy speeches, particularly on Mr. Pitt's tax on perfumery, and on the celebrated Irish propositions, the former is no less remarkable for the brilliancy of its wit and poignancy of its turns, than the latter for its, depth, solidity, and force of argument. The following year, he brought forward a motion on the subject of finance, in which he displayed an union of mathematical precision, and rhetorical elegance, hardly to be

* The singular felicity of Mr. S's allusion to the character of *Kastril*, in *the Alchymist*, in reply to an observation of Mr. Pitt's in which he illiberally alluded to his dramatic efforts, is an eminent instance of the caustic severity of his manner: And in the probationary odes for the laureatship, lord Thurlow is made much in character to exclaim

"Damn Sheridan's wit
The terror of Pitt."

parelleled. But all the fame he had hitherto acquired, was eclipsed by the very celebrated speech he made in parliament in 1787, when he opened the third article of the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, on the subject of the punishment inflicted by him, on the princesses of Oude, for a rebellion. The duration of this speech was five hours and three quarters, in it were exhibited all the oratorical efforts the human mind is capable of suggesting: its pathos drew tears even from those inclined, to screen the supposed delinquent from trial; Its energy invaded every breast, and conjured up every sensation the orator wished to excite; Its happy turns of wit gave relief to its more solemn parts, and calmed the minds of the too powerfully agitated hearers; It produced not those coarse horse laughs, which are the common tribute paid to vulgar dicacity, but those enlightened plaudits which result from satisfaction conveyed to the minds of the intelligent: To give adequate praise to this admirable speech, demands talents little inferior to those of the man who pronounced it. Its general effect was, to produce conviction and co-operation in a party who before had appeared determined to negative the impeachment, and to extort from the house a tumultuous applause, never before witnessed within the walls of a senate, but confined to the theatre alone.

The event of this impeachment is now generally known, but ill success can reflect no discredit on the talents exerted in the support of it, the deficiency of such evidence as would be deemed legal, could, in nowise be foreseen, the decided sanction given to the party arraigned, and the discountenance constantly shewn to the managers of the impeachment, during its progress, by several of the judges, though, perhaps in some degree, consistent with the merciful spirit of the law of this country, were obstacles the managers were not, nor could be prepared to surmount.—All that industry and talents, both without parellel, could do, they did. The speech of Mr. Sheridan, which lasted upwards of three days, and comprised all the beauties of which oratory is capable, will never cease to be regarded as one of the most splendid efforts of British eloquence; and the impeachment, in spite of all insinuations to the contrary, demonstrates not only the ability but the integrity of the managers;—The event is perhaps as honourable to the lords, as the conduct of it to Mr. Sheridan and his colleagues, as it demonstrates that passion or prejudice could never get the better of sound judgment, and sober reflection; and that eloquence, almost supernatural, could not influence them to forget the necessary attention to those laws of evidence, without which a form of trial would be but a mockery of justice.—It has been a sort of fashion to represent this trial as a stain to the jurisprudence of the country, we on the contrary, consider it one of its greatest ornaments; a proof that no situation, no favour, no patronage, can exempt an individual from the pursuit of justice, and that whatever weight of talents, whatever industry, or influence may be employed against him, he cannot be condemned but on the clearest, and most incontrovertible evidence.

At the time when, by the visitation of Providence, the king was placed in the most deplorable situation to which humanity is capable of being reduced, a prospect was opened for Mr. Sheridan's party to come into power: On this occasion, a very great jealousy was manifested by his colleagues, on account of his being supposed to monopolize all the countenance at Carlton house; and it is believed, that had not the recovery of the royal patient frustrated the hopes then entertained, the disunion of the Portland party was matter of certainty.

Since that time Mr. Sheridan has continued in opposition, almost without a prospect of obtaining any official situation; On the occasion of the French revolution, he first, in the house of commons, expressed that difference of opinion from Mr. Burke, which caused him to secede from a party with which he had so long been connected; and pursuing the same train of politics, he has, without any abatement of his mental vigour, or oratorical splendor, been the constant opponent of the war, the constant friend of those, whom a system of alarm of spies and informers has subjected to oppression, and to the credit of his integrity, we mention, that he has continued firm to his first opinions, and friendships, while inferior talents, with the recommendation

of perfidy and political desertion alone, have met with the most ample rewards, and been flattened on the distresses of the public.

It was omitted to mention in the preceding part of this essay that Mr. Sheridan had been some time a widower; he has lately resumed the matrimonial life, by an alliance with Miss Ogle, from which may be expected the purest and most unbounded felicity.

(To be concluded in our next.)

TREATY

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

TREATY of AMITY, COMMERCE, and NAVIGATION between his BRITANIC MAJESTY and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA. By their PRESIDENT, with the advice and consent of their SENATE.

(Continued from page 198.)

portation of any articles to or from the territories of the two parties respectively, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. But the British government reserves to itself the right of imposing on American vessels entering into the British ports in Europe a tonnage duty, equal to that which shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of America; and also such duty as may be adequate to countervail the di erence of duty now payable on the importation of European and Asiatic goods when imported into the United States in British or in American vessels. The two parties agree to treat for the more exact equalization of the duties on the respective navigation of their subjects and people in such manner as may be most beneficial to the two countries. The arrangements for this purpose shall be made at the same time with those mentioned at the conclusion of the 12th article of this treaty, and are to be considered as a part thereof. In the interval, it is agreed that the United States will not impose any new or additional tonnage duties on British vessels, nor increase the now subsisting difference between the duties payable on the importation of any articles in British or in American vessels.

XVI. It shall be free for the two contracting parties respectively to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories aforesaid, and the said consuls shall enjoy those liberties and rights which belong to them by reason of their function. But before any consul shall act as such, he shall be in the usual forms approved and admitted by the party to whom he is sent; and it is hereby declared to be lawful and proper, that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government, a consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be dismissed, or even sent back, the offended government assigning to the other their reasons for the same. Either of the parties may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as such party shall judge proper to be so excepted.

XVII. It is agreed, that in all cases where vessels shall be captured or detained on just suspicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war, the said vessel shall be brought to the nearest or most convenient port; and if any property of an enemy should be found on board such vessel, that part only which belongs to the enemy shall be made prize, and the vessel shall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder without any impediment. And it is agreed, that all proper measures shall be taken to prevent delay, in deciding the cases of ships and cargoes so brought in for abjudication, and in the payment or

recovery of any indemnification adjudged or agreed to be paid to the masters or owners of such ships.

XVIII. In order to regulate what is in future to be deemed contraband of war, it is agreed, that under the said denomination shall be comprised all arms and implements serving for the purposes of war, by land or by sea, such as cannon, muskets, mortars, petards, bombs, grenadoes, carcases, saucisses, carriages for cannon, muskets, rests, bandoliers, gunpowder, match, saltpetre, ball, pikes, swords, head pieces, cuirasses, halberts, lances, javelins, horse furniture, holsters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as also timber for ship-building, tar, or rosin, copper in sheets, sails, hemp and cordage, and generally whatever may serve directly to the equipment of vessels, unwrought iron and fir planks only excepted; and all the above articles are hereby declared to be just objects of confiscation, whenever they are attempted to be carried to an enemy. And whereas the difficulty of agreeing on the precise cases in which alone provisions and other articles not generally contraband may be regarded as such, renders it expedient to provide against the inconveniences and misunderstandings which might thence arise: It is further agreed, that whenever any such articles so becoming contreband according to the existing laws of nations, shall for that reason be seized, the same shall not be confiscated, but the owners thereof shall be speedily and completely indemnified; and the captors, or in their default the government under whose authority they act, shall pay to the masters or owners of such vessel the full value of all articles, with a reasonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight, and also the demurrage incident to such detention.—And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded, or invested; it is agreed, that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but she shall not be detained, nor her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless after notice she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she may think proper; nor shall any vessel or goods of either party, that may have entered into such port or place, before the same was besieged, blockaded or invested by the other, and be found therein after the reduction or surrender of such place, be liable to confiscation, but shall be restored to the owners or proprietors thereof.

XIX. And that more abundant care be taken for the security of the respective subjects and citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their suffering injuries by the men of war, or privateers of either party, all commanders of ships of war and privateers, and all others the said subjects and citizens, shall forbear to do any damage to those of the other party, or committing any outrage against them; and if they act to the contrary, they shall be punished, and shall also be bound in their persons and estates to make satisfaction and reparation for all damages, and the interest thereof, of whatever nature the said damages may be.—For this cause all commanders of privateers, before they receive their commissions, shall hereafter be obliged to give, before a competent judge, sufficient security by at least two responsible sureties, who have no interest in the said privateer, each of whom, together with the said commander, shall be jointly and severally bound in the sum of fifteen hundred pounds sterling, or if such ship be provided with above one hundred and fifty seamen or soldiers, in the sum of three thousand pounds sterling, to satisfy all damages and injuries which the said privateer, or officers, or men, or any of them, may do or commit during their cruize, contrary to the tenor of this treaty, or to the laws and instructions for regulating their conduct; and further, that in all cases of aggressions, the said commissions shall be revoked and annulled. It is also agreed, that when a judge of a court of admiralty of either of the parties shall pronounce sentence against any vessel of goods or property belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other party, a formal and duly authenticated copy of all the proceedings in the cause, and of the said sentence, shall, if required, be delivered to the commander of the said vessel, without the smallest delay, he paying all legal fees and demands for the same.

XX. It is further agreed, that both the said contracting parties shall not only refuse to receive any pirates into any of their ports, havens, or towns, or permit any of their inhabitants to receive, protect, harbour, conceal, or assist them in any manner, but will bring to condign punishment all such inhabitants as shall be guilty of such acts or offences. And all their ships, with the goods or merchandizes taken by them, and brought into the port of either of the said parties, shall be seized as far as they can be discovered, and shall be restored to the owners, or the factors, or agents, duly deputed and authorized in writing by them (proper evidence being first in the court of admiralty for proving the property) even in case such effects should have passed into other hands by sale, if it be proved that the buyers knew, or had good reason to believe or suspect that they had been piratically taken.

XXI. It is likewise agreed, that the subjects and citizens of the two nations shall not do any acts of hostility or violence against each other, nor accept commissions or instructions so to act from any foreign prince or state, enemies to the other party; nor shall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite, or endeavour to enlist in the military service any of the subjects or citizens of the other party; and the laws against all such offences shall be punctually executed. And if any subject or citizen of the said parties respectively shall accept any foreign commission, or letters of marque, for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other party, and be taken by the other party, it is hereby declared to be lawful for the said party to treat and punish the said subject or citizen, having such commission or letters of marque, as a pirate.

XXII. It is expressly stipulated, that neither of the said contracting parties will order or authorise any acts of reprisal against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party shall first have presented to the other a statement therof, verified by competent proof and evidence, and demanding justice and satisfaction, and the same shall either have been refused or unreasonably delayed.

XXIII. The ships of war of each of the contracting parties shall, at all times be hospitably received in the ports of the other, their officers and crews paying due respect to the laws and government of the country. The officers shall be treated with that respect which is due to the commissions which they bear; and if any insult should be offered to them by any of the inhabitants, all offenders in this respect shall be punished as disturbers of the peace and amity between the two countries. And his majesty consents, that in case an American vessel should, by stress of weather, danger from enemies, or other misfortunes, be reduced to the necessity of seeking shelter in any of his majesty's ports, into which such vessel could not in ordinary cases claim to be admitted, she shall, on manifesting that necessity to the satisfaction of the government of the place, be hospitably received, and permitted to refit and to purchase at the market price such necessaries as she may stand in need of, conformably to such orders and regulations as the government of the place, having respect to circumstances of each case, shall prescribe. She shall not be allowed to break bulk or unload her cargo, unless the same shall be *bona fide* necessary to her being refitted; nor shall she be permitted to sell any part of her cargo, unless so much only as may be necessary to defray her expences, and then not without the express permission of the government of the place; nor shall she be obliged to pay any duties whatever, except only on such articles as she may be permitted to sell for the purpose aforesaid.

XXIV. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers (not being subjects or citizens of either of the said parties) who have commissions from any other prince or state in enmity with either nation, to arm their ships in the ports of either of the said parties, nor sell what they have taken, nor in any other manner to exchange the same; nor shall they be allowed to purchase more provisions than shall be necessary for their going to the nearest port of that prince or state from whom they obtained their commissions.

XXV. It shall be lawful for the ships of war and privateers belonging to the said parties respectively, to carry whithersoever they please the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any fee to the officers of the admiralty, or to any judges whatever; nor shall the said prizes when they arrive at and enter

the ports of the said parties, be detained or seized, neither shall the searchers or other officers of those places visit such prizes, (except for the purpose of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo thereof on shore, in any manner contrary to the established laws of revenue, navigation or commerce) nor shall such officers take cognizance of the validity of such prizes; but they shall be at liberty to hoist sail and depart as speedily as may be, and carry their said prizes to the place mentioned in their commissions or patents, which the commanders of the said ships of war or privateers shall be obliged to shew. No shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports to such as have made a prize upon the subjects or citizens of either of the said parties; but if forced by stress of weather, or the danger of the sea, to enter therein, particular care shall be taken to hasten their departure, and to cause them to retire as soon as possible. Nothing in this treaty contained shall however be construed or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns or states. But the two parties agree, that while they continue in amity, neither of them will in future make any treaty that shall be inconsistent with this or the preceding article. Neither of the said parties shall permit the ships or goods belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other, to be taken within cannon shot of the coast, nor in any of the bays, ports, or rivers of their territories by ships of war, or others having commission from any prince, republic, or state whatever. But in case it should so happen, the party whose territorial rights shall thus have been violated, shall use his utmost endeavours to obtain from the offending party full and ample satisfaction for the vessel or vessels so taken, whether the same be vessels of war or merchant vessels.

XXVI. If at any time a rupture should take place (which God forbid) between his majesty and the United States, the merchants and others of each of the two nations residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade, so long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws; and in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the respective governments should think proper to order them to remove, the term of twelve months, from the publication of the order, shall be allowed them for that purpose, to remove with their families, effects and property, but this favour shall not be extended to those who shall act contrary to the established laws; and for greater certainty, it is declared that such rupture shall not be deeemd to exist, while negociations for accommodating differences shall be depending, nor until the respective ambassadors or ministers, if such there shall be, shall be recalled, or sent home on account of such differences, and not on account of personal misconduct, according to the nature and degrees of which both parties retain their rights, either to request the recall, or immediately to send home the ambassador or minister of the other, and that without prejudice to their mutual friendship and good understanding.

XXVII. It is further agreed, that his majesty and the United States, on mutual requisitions by them respectively, or their respective ministers or officers authorized to make the same, will deliver up to justice all persons, who being charged with murder or forgery, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum within any of the countries of the other, provided that this shall only be done on such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the offence had there been committed. The expence of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defraved by those who make the requisition and receive the fugitive.

XXVIII. It is agreed, that the first ten articles of this treaty shall be permanent, and that the subsequent articles, except the twelfth, shall be limited in their duration to twelve years, to be computed from the day on which the ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged, but fully subject to this condition—That whereas the said twelfth article will expire by the limitation therein contained at the end of the two years from the signing the preliminary or other articles of peace which shall terminate the present war in which his majesty is engaged, it is agreed, that

proper measures shall by concert be taken for bringing the subject of that article into amicable treaty and discussion so early before the expiration of the said term, as that new arrangements on that head may by that time be perfected, and ready to take place. But if it should unfortunately happen, that his majesty and the United States should not be able to agree on such new arrangements, in that case all the articles of this treaty, except the first ten, shall then cease and expire together.

Lastly, This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified by his majesty, and by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on his majesty, and on the said states, and shall be by them respectively executed and observed with punctuality, and the most sincere regard to good faith; and whereas it will be expedient, in order the better to facilitate intercourse and obviate difficulties, that other articles be proposed and added to this treaty, which articles, from want of time and other circumstances, cannot now be perfected:—it is agreed, that the said parties will, from time to time, readily treat of and concerning such articles, and will sincerely endeavour so to form them, as that they may conduce to mutual convenience, and tend to promote mutual satisfaction and friendship; and that the said articles, after having being duly ratified, shall be added to, and make a part of this treaty. In faith whereof, we, the undersigned ministers plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Great Britain, and the United States of America, have singned this present treaty, and have caused to be affixed thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at London, this nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four

GRENVILLE. (Seal.)
JOHN JAY. (Seal.)

STATE PAPERS.

THE EMPEROR'S RATIFICATION OF THE CONCLUSUM OF THE DIET.

IN perusing the following paper, it is impossible not to observe a degree of sullen stateliness, which shews his Imperial Majesty is far from feeling heartily pleased with, or zealously interested to support the object of it; he no where mentions the *French Republic*, and seems to accept with a degree of jealous mortification of the mediation of the king of Prussia: nothing in it seems to us to indicate a wish or intention, on his part, to make peace with France, in his individual capacity.

RATISBON, AUGUST 5.

At last the decree of ratification of the imperial court, concerning the peace of the empire, so long and so ardently expected, was taken into the dictature of the diet. It is dated Vienna, the 20th July. After stating the points of the approbation given by the empire on the 3d of July, this remarkable decree of ratification runs verbatim thus.

"His imperial majesty returns, with the purest sentiments of satisfaction, the lively expression of thanks which the electors, princes, and states have manifested for the good of the empire, by the said approbation. In a more particular manner, the declared and determined wish of the empire, expressed in the second article of the said approbation, is the more satisfactory to his imperial majesty, as head of the empire, it being consonant to the essential true meaning and sense of the maxim of obtaining an honourable, just, and acceptable peace, which was declared as long ago as the 22d December last year, and of which his imperial majesty approved; that is to say, in an undivided immutable union of all the several states of the empire with its head, to obtain an universal peace for the empire, in the way of the constitution, the restitution of the integrity of its dominions, and the security of its form of government. This unceasing wish and determination are the true

and honourable expression of a constitutional, steady, noble, and patriotic sentiment, according to which the German constitution may derive for the future a happy durability, provided the electors, princes, and the several estates, in a just and moral sense of their duties, and animated by a common principle, with patriotic perseverance remain faithful to the sentiments thus solemnly declared, especially as, according to the tenor of the fundamental laws of Germany, in regard to the commitial act of a peace with the empire, as well as in regard to a declaration of war on the part of the empire, neither the head can be disunited from the states, nor the states from their head. But his imperial majesty would expose himself to a manifest contradiction with his own declarations and actions, notwithstanding his adherence to the Germanic constitution, so repeatedly proved and declared anew by the Decree issued on the 19th of May, as also with his determined resolution of maintaining it inviolate in all its parts, members, and rights, were he not willingly inclined, perfectly consonant with his patriotic sentiments, and his duties as the head of the empire, to impart his express imperial approbation of the said second article.

" His imperial majesty furthermore declares his readiness to undertake the first introduction of peace, so confidently and respectfully reposed on him, which, in point of the choice of the place for the congress, is left to the decision of his majesty. In order not to be deficient in accelerating the peace of the empire, so universally desired by the diet, his majesty, in quality of its head, has made dispositions for that purpose, of the consequences of which he means in due time to give the necessary account to the diet assembled; on which the immediate deputing the imperial plenipotentiary, as well as the deputation of the empire to the place of the negotiations of peace, will depend. If, however, without prejudice to the future negotiations of peace, an armistice could be effected, that matter will be decided, with a confidential acquiescence, when the negotiations are effectually opened by the plenipotentiaries on both sides, and a reasonable and probable prospect of an equitable, just, honourable, and acceptable peace presents itself, agreeable to the tenour of a most gracious decree of commission, issued in consequence of the approbation of the empire, of the 22d of December of last year; from which, in every possible case, the truly hard necessity arises that the electors, princes, and states, may sooner desist from their united opposition, formed agreeable to a decree of the empire, together with the fulfilment of all other their lawful engagements, nay, even in consequence of their own assurances, until Germany is likely to obtain the happiness and blessing of a general peace, upon the basis of the constitution of the empire.—Meanwhile the diet assembled may be assured of his imperial majesty's patriotic and paternal attention, that if the French rulers, now returned to more moderate sentiments, could be brought to relinquish their hostile requisitions and devastations, his imperial majesty will on this head not be found deficient in making efficient overtures to that purpose.

" As for the rest, his imperial majesty is of opinion, that so extremely pressing necessities do not, as yet, exist, as to make the mediation of a third power, and his good offices, necessary, agreeable to the ideas of expediency, prudence, wisdom, equity, and impartiality between the belligerent parties, or even to make them particularly adviseable from preponderant motives; the German empire, as first in rank, being fully efficient and powerful, with regard to its head, as well as its several members, especially when united with a becoming German spirit, in the pursuit of a great project and possessing authority and power sufficient within itself to effect a just, equitable, and acceptable peace. However as the majority of the diet have particularly requested the co-operating mediation of his Prussian majesty, his imperial majesty will, in this respect, willingly acquiesce in the desire of the states, provided the immediate negotiations of peace between the head of the empire, with the addition of the deputed states, and the plenipotentiaries of France, are permitted to be carried on uninterruptedly, as the constitutional act of the empire, and with the supposition that they take place with his approbation, as head of the empire, and provided his Prussian majesty, on his part, will endeavour, in his co-operation of a peace, to preserve inviolate, and secure to the empire its integrity and consti-

tution, agreeable to his repeated voluntary assurances, upon the basis agreed and determined upon by the empire, in consequence of the confidential trust by them reposed in him.

"Lastly, his imperial majesty repeats his declaration made in the decree of the imperial court of the 19th May, which, according to his paternal and patriotic opinion, cannot be too often repeated, viz. that the political importance and weight of the empire is grounded on the joint will of its head, legally combined with the electors, princes, and states, and its lasting weal, upon the inviolability of its fundamental laws, and the conclusums of the diet. The laws command the head and the members, the weak and the powerful without exception, and interdict all manner of choice and assumed power. It is, therefore, his business, according to his imperial office, as well as the capitulation of his election, as head of the empire, solemnly and formally agreed upon by the electors, princes, and states, in dutiful candour to protect the constitution against all acts not reconcileable to it, as a silence on this head might be productive of examples for posterity, as a precedent for altering the security and weal of the empire from its important fundamental laws."

MANIFESTO

ON THE AFFAIRS OF POLAND.

"We, Thimothie Tutomlin, lieutenant-general of the armies of my most gracious sovereign the empress of all the Russias, governor general of Minck, Izaslaw and Bracklaw, knight of the Russian order of St. Alexander Newski, &c. &c.

"IN executing the supreme will of my most gracious sovereign the empress of all the Russias, be it known to all those whom it may concern, that her imperial majesty having repressed the troubles generally prevailing in the provinces occupied by her troops, means to incorporate with her own estates for ever the provinces adjoining to the governments committed to my care.

"For the purpose of maintaining justice and good order, and preserving the limits of the ancient frontier between the Russian and Austrian possessions to the river Bog, the countries along the descent of that river to the frontiers of Lithuania, comprising the Palatinates of Wolhynia and Chelm, situated on the right side of the Bog, and all the lands, districts, and towns adjoining the Palatinates of Beltz and Russia, shall in future, and for ever, belong to the Russian crown, and a perpetual subjection is attached henceforth to all the inhabitants of these provinces, and all the proprietors, of every age, sex, or rank whatever.

"For this purpose, I have received strict orders from her majesty the empress, to assure all her new subjects, in her name and on her word, that they shall be admitted to all the benefits and distinctions granted by her imperial manifesto of the 27th March, 1793, as follow:

1. "The most gracious sovereign not only confirms to all persons the full and free exercise of their religion, but also guarantees to all an equal participation of all the rights, immunities, and privileges enjoyed by her ancient subjects, so that the citizens of the incorporated provinces shall be entitled to all the advantages suitable to their conditions, through the whole extent of the empire of Russia.

2. "All the citizens in general of the newly annexed provinces, beginning by the dignitaries of the most distinguished nobility, and proceeding to the lowest proprietors, shall, within the space of one month, take solemn oaths of fidelity and subjection to her majesty the empress, and the grand dukes her successors, before the persons whom her imperial majesty shall officially appoint to receive them. On the other hand, if any of the nobility, or other persons possessing immoveable property, shall neglect to take such oath at the time appointed, they are allowed, within the space of three months, to dispose of such immoveable property, and remove from the country; but after the expiration of three months all the goods and property that remain shall be sequestered.

3. "All the clergy, high and low, are charged not only to shew promptitude in taking this oath, but also shall publicly offer up prayers every day for the preservation of the health of her imperial majesty, and her son, the archduke Paul Pietrowick, and all

the imperial family, according to the formulæ which shall be given to them."

"Until an order of government shall be introduced for the happiness of this country, conformably to the gracious regulations of her imperial majesty, the existing tribunals in the countries, palatines and districts annexed shall exercise their functions at the usual periods, in the name and on the authority of her imperial Majesty, and in conformity to the rules of justice and good order.

"I declare finally, that the troops stationed in these countries shall observe the strictest discipline, live the expence of the state, and offer no interruption whatever to agriculture, trade, or commerce.

"In order that this manifesto may be universally known, it is ordered to be read in all the churches, on the 28th of June, 1795, enregistered in all the courts, and posted up in such places as may be deemed necessary.

"Done by the orders of my most gracious sovereign the empress, and signed by my own hand and arms, 18th of June, 1795.

(L. S.) "THIMOTHIE TUTOLMIN."

THOUGHTS

ON THE SUBJECT OF MAKING PEACE WITH THE

FRENCH REPUBLICANS.

Extracted from the *Testament politique de son Excellence le Comte de Mercy Argenteau.*

IN a former number we reviewed this work, and gave some extracts and opinions from it, which we understand excited universal curiosity respecting the publication, this sentiment we are happy to contribute to gratify by the following observations on *Peace*, an object of so general desire, that the mere name excites a forcible interest; those of our readers who do not acquiesce in the author's opinions, must at least give him credit for great information, great ingenuity, and, if we do him justice in our translation, for considerable eloquence.

THE French constitutionalists and republicans, aggressors in the quarrel between the allied sovereigns and them, have dared, and still dare to call themselves the FRENCH NATION. Previous to entering into any discussion of the merits of the war they wage against all mankind, reason should certainly point out to those inclined to argue the point, the propriety of an inquiry, whether the *republicans* were the *nation*, or whether they were only an inconsiderable part of it, may in all proper points of view the least considerable of any.

To demonstrate that this title which the republicans have assumed, is in fact as gross an usurpation, as that they have made of the sovereign power, would dissipate the illusion of those superficial observers, who are their partisans, merely because they have confounded the idea of the *French republic* with that of the *French nation*. A rational analysis of the word *nation*, at the time it destroys the prevalence of this error will explain and elucidate the remarks we shall have occasion to make on the present war.

That we may be enabled to point out the circumstances and the arguments in which the word *nation* has been made use of fallaciously, and assumed and disputed for by parties the most opposite to each other, it is necessary to fix its precise meaning, in order to make a just application of it.

The word *nation*, in its most general sense, is a collective term, and gives the idea of all the inhabitants of one country, forming one society, &c. In a more limited sense, and considered in a political light, it signifies that society, as united by the same manners, the same customs, the same laws, and the same government.

It is an essential circumstance to consider, respecting a nation, the quantity and quality of its population. The quantity comprehends the totality of individuals, and forms the nation, in a

physical sense. The quality comprizes the active or passive state of the individuals who form the society; this is the nation in a political sense.

The French nation, in the former acceptation of the term, was composed of twenty-five millions of individuals, of all sexes and ages; this fact is universally agreed on: but when we speak of a nation with respect to its rights and its will, the nation, in this sense, is not to be considered, but in its political sense. A forgetfulness of this essential distinction, has been the source of all the calamities of France, and the errors into which foreign spectators have been led on the subject. We have then to examine what the French nation was previous to the revolution in 1789?

A nation, considered as a political society, is formed of two parts, the distinction between which it is always necessary to bear in mind. Women, children, lunatics, and persons civilly dead, form the *passive* part of the nation. Assuredly, no one will presume to think that this part can exercise the political rights, and express the will of a nation. Now let us examine to what number of persons the passive part of the French nation amounted.

As the number of women generally exceeds that of men by one thirteenth part, there must be, in a population of twenty-five millions, twelve millions of men and thirteen millions of women; from these twelve millions it will not be too much to deduct seven, as the number of minors, under the age of twenty-five years, and of those to whom the laws refused the power of exercising civil and political rights, such as servants, &c. &c. The result of this calculation is, that the passive part of the French nation consisted of twenty millions of persons, the active part of five millions only. This difference appears very great, but the justice of the calculation is experimentally verified, by considering the house of any rich man, consisting of twenty persons, servants, attendants, labourers, &c. who are the passive part of the family, of which the master alone is head, the only active part.

We must, on this occasion, remark the exaggerated error of the deputies to the constituent assembly, as well as of the constitutional and revolutionary writers, who asserted every where that out of twenty-five millions of individuals, composing the French nation, twenty-four were in favour of the revolution; and consequently, that their number was in the proportion of twenty-four to one of their opponents. The falsity and wickedness of this statement are obvious, as by it they give the exercise of political rights, and a will, to twenty millions of persons who by law were absolutely deprived of them. So far is this assertion from truth, that the French nation itself explained this point in the same manner we do, when it was assembled for the purpose of reducing its taxes, by the convocation of the states general in 1789. The only persons known to enjoy political rights, were then at liberty to appear at the assemblies of the bailliages, and represent the nation.

The active part of the French nation, consisting of five millions of men only, was divided into three distinct estates, equal in their political rights, the clergy, the nobility, and the people. It would have been absurd that equality of numbers should have pervaded these three divisions. How miserable must a nation have been, which to a million of people had as many nobles and as many priests! The proportion between the two first orders and the people was this: to every hundred and thirty-one laymen there was one priest, secular or regular; and to every three hundred and thirty persons there was one noble. The clergy amounted to near 200,000 individuals; the nobility to about 15,000 families, all the members of whom formed not above 60,000 persons. It is obvious how far this proportion was from a numerical equality with the people; but it sufficed that they were politically equal.

The French monarchy had for fourteen ages existed, and reposed on the political basis of the will of the three estates of the nation. The revolutionists resolved, that, for the future, it should rest on the will of the individuals of the nation. From that period the will of the clergy and the nobility became null, by the immense disproportion between their numbers and that of the people. The distinct and separate qualities of the three estates of the nation were annihilated, and the basis of monarchy subverted.

Admitting for a moment that the national will was vested in the active part

of the nation, without distinction of orders; this very supposition supplies evident, legal, and irreproachable means of knowing what that will was, in the months of February, March, and April 1789; it is manifested in all the mandates of the deputations to the estates general. The same faith, the same law, the same king was the devise of all these mandates, and the expression of the will of the nation.

From the month of May to the 12th of July the deputies to the constituent assembly were employed in destroying the ancient law, and the established royalty.

On one hand, the French nation dictates its will in these mandates, on the other, the deputies to the states general evade or despise those orders, and substitute their own particular will in the place of that of the nation. On one hand, one sees the real French nation; on the other, a set of factious individuals, who, by their perfidy, cease to be the representatives or agents of the people. Is it not evident that their continuing to call themselves the representatives of the nation, and affecting to speak its sentiments, is an impudent imposition?

If it should be said that the French nation, by its insurrection of the 12th of July, 1789, and by the events which followed, sanctioned the decrees of the constituent assembly; we answer, with truth, that the insurrection of that day was fostered by the assembly itself, to give the stamp of legitimacy to its usurpations; that that insurrection consolidated its tyranny over the French nation; armed the passive part of the nation, even the women, against the active, that since that epocha, anarchy and terror have reigned over the whole face of France; and that consequently it is absurd to seek or suppose a national will, which no longer did or could exist.

Six or seven hundred conspirators, constituent deputies, the faction of Orleans, that of the electors of Paris, and five or six thousand partisans at the utmost, of these different factions, after having silenced the French nation, dared to speak and command in its name. It is not because the revolutionary party was the most numerous, that it forced men and things to submit to its decrees, but because it possessed itself of the treasures, of the armed force, and the sovereign power of the nation. But a faction usurping such a power over a nation does not constitute the nation. Did not Cromwell, by his hypocrisy, draw into his faction four-fifths of the inhabitants of his country? had he not usurped all the powers, the army, and the public revenues? did he not, in the name of the English nation, bring to trial and execution the king of that nation? Yet Cromwell's party did not constitute the nation; for at the very time when the public accuser accused Charles I. in the name of the English nation, Fairfax's wife had the heroic intrepidity publicly to protest, as well to the judges as to the people, against this sanguinary measure; and when the English nation was freed from oppression, it hastened to repair the disorders it had occasioned, by the restoration of royalty. Need we produce another instance to shew that, in civil commotions, the most numerous, and most powerful party is not the nation? In the reign of Charles VI. when an overbearing faction had usurped all the country and all the forces of France, and gained over the minds of almost all their fellow subjects, did not the real nation, at last, triumph over this very party?

The French nation, as a body politic, is constitutionally divided into three integral parts, called estates, and the king is the head of this body politic; the two first estates are those of the clergy and nobility; the rest of the nation forms the third, called, for that reason, *le tiers etat* Of the clergy, out of twenty-eight archbishops, and one hundred and twenty bishops, four only have embraced the party of the revolutionists; more than three-fourths of the remainder, as well secular as regular, have imitated the example of the first pastors of the church. In the order of nobility, it would be difficult to find two hundred individuals favouring the revolution. In the *tiers etat* it is necessary to distinguish between those who had the exercise of political rights, and those who had not. From amongst the latter, all the ardent inconsiderate youths inrolled themselves with the revolutionists, as they were merely a croud of person without property, subsistence, or connexions, and a great many of them foreigners;

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

THE LITERARY REVIEW.

No. IV.

HISTORY, POLITICS, MEMOIRS, &c.

The New Annual Register; or General Repository of History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1794. *To which is prefixed the History of Knowledge, Learning, and Taste, in Great Britain, during the Reign of King James I. Part the Second.* London, Robinsons, 8vo. 9s. boards.

AMONGST the advantages in the dispersion of knowledge, which the present enjoys over every preceding age, the earliness and authenticity with which all facts relating to history are arranged and presented to the inspection of mankind is one of the most considerable. Had this method been followed in earlier times, how much of the task of historical conjecture would have been spared to the moderns; with how much more certainty should we have known facts, of which, at present, we are hardly enabled, with great labour, to form a satisfactory opinion.

The volume before us presents, in a masterly style and manner, every remarkable circumstance, domestic as well as foreign, literary and political, which distinguished the last year. In relating and descanting on events so immediately before us, it is next to impossible to escape the charge of partiality; but it is necessary, before the application of this charge is sanctioned, to discriminate between that rational preference which every individual, qualified to write at all, feels for men and measures which his judgment leads him to consider as the supporters and the cause of truth and virtue, and which is expressed with moderation and without violence; and that turbulent sentiment which adheres blindly to a certain set of men, or pledges itself implicitly to the event of certain measures, and praises and defends those alone, vilifying and overloading with scorn and abuse all those who profess or defend different opinions. We certainly discern, by the manner in which this volume is written, the side in politics espoused by the authors; but we can in no single instance discover, that this preference has led them to a violation of truth; to an omission, aggravation, or palliation of any historical or personal fact.

Yet they have not escaped violent censure on these accounts. They are accused of having, in their former volume, betrayed sentiments of disloyalty, republicanism, and disrespect for government and governors; in a word, of being *Painites*. These charges have produced a preface to this volume; wherein they rescue their characters from them with great ability, and no small share of wit. The following paragraph may serve as a specimen.

"We have said, 'that as the *first* part of the *Rights of Man* was written with *rather more modesty* than the second, it was read and approved by many whose sentiments were by no means favourable to republicanism.' Let it be recollected, that this first part of the Rights of Man was an answer to Mr. Burke's Reflexions on the French Revolution; which it professed to correct chiefly as to matters of fact; and, as far as it tended to elucidate historical fact, it might be read and approved by any man who loved truth, and consequently wished to hear both sides of a question. Let it not be forgotten also, that this first pamphlet was by no means considered in the same dangerous point of view as the subsequent writings of Mr. Paine: for it never was prosecuted by government; it was only the second part that was prosecuted; and that publication we have expressly stigmatized as "a virulent and abusive attack upon the British government." If, however, after the decisive terms in which we have censured the writings of Mr. Paine (see our last vol. p. 5) these gentlemen choose to represent us as *Painites*, we shall not be surprised if, in the same spirit of candour and consistency, they next choose to represent us as *cannibals*."

The part of the work which can properly be denominated annual is preceded by a History of Knowledge du-

ring the reign of king James the first; in which the progress of literature and liberty, at that period, is accurately described, and the merits of authors candidly and ably stated.

The first division of the work is, *British and Foreign History*; which, allowing for the recency of the facts, and the minuteness necessary to the writer of annals, is in a style of elegance and compression seldom equalled. The arrangement is judicious and natural. The debates in parliament are given with strength, perspicuity, and impartiality; the history of foreign affairs with judgment and spirit; and the narrative of domestic transactions with all the force of truth and vigor of genius, particularly where the state trials are the topic. We cannot do better than present to our readers the following extract from the introduction to this part of the work, and leave them to form from it an opinion of the author's style.

"It is an enquiry of some importance, whether or not, on the part of Great Britain, war might have been avoided. The question involves not only the character of the ministry, but also many considerations that must be regarded whenever a peace is to be established. If France, and all the different parties which have successively influenced her councils, were decidedly hostile to Great Britain, and, without provocation, sought the overthrow of her government, then the war was unavoidable in its origin; though it will not excuse ministers, if they have neglected any opportunity which may have occurred of securing the return of peace. If, on the contrary, the wish of the French nation, from the first period of their revolution, was amity with England, and if our ministry beheld with a jealous eye the first dawn of liberty in that country; if France, on the first occasion of dispute, extended the olive-branch, and, contrary to the received notions of national dignity, voluntarily offered to enter into an explanation of a decree of her legislature which appeared exceptionable to our administration; if she proposed to submit the question relative to the Scheldt to be adjusted by the only persons who were affected by it, the inhabitants of Belgium, and those of the United Provinces; if she disclaimed those of her subjects who should demean themselves in an unworthy manner in this country, and submitted their punishment to our discretion; if, in conclusion, she threw herself at our feet, and offered the most splendid propitiation to appease our resentment, the possession of some of her most valuable colonies: if the ministers of Britain, with a peurile arrogance, rejected every offer of accommodation; if they withdrew their ambassador; if they attempted, even with professions of peace, to withhold those supplies which were necessary to relieve the distresses of the starving poor, while the enemies of France were cherished and encouraged; if a treaty, the most advantageous to us in a commercial view, was wantonly broken by ourselves; if official communications were returned unanswered, and the ambassador of the nation insulted by a mandate which has been compared with that of a Turkish divan; if, above all (which, however, we cannot credit) the ministers of this nation privately and insidiously engaged in a hostile and unprincipled league for the partition of their country: then it will be impossible to acquit our ministry of blame on their part; and the nation must be prepared for larger concessions in a negociation for peace, than if France had been the sole aggressor. To those who are desirous of forming a rational opinion on politic measures, we earnestly recommend a candid investigation of these questions. In the eye of reason and religion, indeed, the conduct of neither party will appear meritorious; the party which provokes, and the party which declares war, equally err against all the interests of mankind, against all the principles of Christianity. It would be uncandid, however, not to observe, that the most plausible argument which has hitherto been urged in favour of ministry, is the insecurity of a peace with a nation circumstanced as the French were at the commencement of hostilities. Yet to this it may be replied, that it is scarcely consistent with wisdom, voluntarily to rush into evil, because there is a chance that we may be involuntarily involved in it. Had the professions of the French been even more insincere than our ministry suspected, we probably should yet have been gainers by delay. The resources of France were daily and ra-

pidly diminishing, while ours were increasing in almost the same proportion. The wealth, the specie of France must have centred in Britain; and every manufacture, even that of offensive weapons, would have been neglected, while a supply was obtained from the markets of England.

"Perhaps, however, the most important inquiry, at least as far as the character of ministers is implicated, is, whether they have neglected those opportunities to negotiate, when the most advantageous terms might have been obtained; after the defection of Dumouriez; during the decline of the Brissotine faction; and after the capture of Valenciennes? It may be asked why the season of humiliation was not embraced, when the minister of the republic, in April 1793,* sued for peace in the most unequivocal terms? Either the conduct and views of administration in these instances have not been sufficiently explained, or the accusations of their opponents are not without foundation. On the conduct of the war we shall not offer an opinion, and the best investigation of that subject will be found in the debates of parliament. We are far from wishing to cast any odium whatever on the conduct of the executive government; and when we have ventured to scrutinize its proceedings, it has been with no other view than that of restoring to our suffering country the blessings of peace, by removing those impediments which the rashness or the pride of ministers may have thrown in the way of its accomplishment."

(*To be continued in our next.*)

A Letter to a Prime Minister, on the late Expedition against France. London. Symonds, p. 15, 8vo. 6d.

A harmless little squib, thrown with some malice, but little force; its contents trivial, ungrammatical, and not worth analyzing.

An Enquiry into what constitutes the Crime of compassing and imagining the King's Death, according to the Statute of Edward III. in a Letter to the Rev. ———. By a Barrister at Law. Gloucester, Raikes; London, Cadell and Davies. p. 45. 1s.

This is an ingenious and learned argument, in opposition to the doctrines laid down by the counsel for the crown on the late trials for high treason, The reason given by the author for writing this letter is, that the verdict of the jury does not establish any point of law: that "the jury finds the prisoners not guilty; but it is impossible for us to know whether the acquittal were pronounced on the ground, that the facts were not proved to their satisfaction; or that, although proved, they amounted not to high treason." He explains with great force, and illustrates by a number of legal and historical authorities, the section of the stat. of Edward, on which the *constructive* treason was attempted to be fixed; and infers, that though the persons tried may have meant to intimidate the legislature into the repeal of some law, or to reform the commons, so little inclined to reform itself; or to abolish the house of peers; or to *depose* the king, *without meditating injury to his person*; though all this may be proved, they do not come within the meaning of the statute.

He supports the opinion of Blackstone, that "in the construction of remedial statutes, the old law, the mischief, and the remedy, are to be considered;" and after deprecating forced constructions of statutes, concludes in these words.

"Had the result of this enquiry been favourable to the doctrine of constructive treason, what counsel would it have been adviseable for you and myself to have followed?

"Law should be something certain. It had better be too severe, so that it be certain, than mild and undefined. In the one case the danger is open, and may be avoided: in the other it is covert, and no caution can be a se-

* See Le Brun's letters to lord Grenville on that subject. New Ann. Reg. for 1793. p. 97.

curity against it. 'To denominate a government arbitrary, it is sufficient (says Montesquieu) that its laws on high treason be indeterminate.' You have seen that if we abide not strictly by the letter of Edward's statute, we are at large upon a boundless ocean, without chart or compass; or, in the strong language of Sir M. Hale, we adopt a method of construction 'which knows no limits or bounds, and runs as far as the invention of the accusers, and the odiousness and detestation of persons accused, will carry men.' Mr. Attorney General and Mr. Windham might, like Tresilian, upon a change of political circumstances, fall victims to their own principle of interpretative treason, no person would for a moment be safe: 'high-sighted tyranny might range on until each man drop by lottery.' What then would remain for us, my friend, but to remove ourselves and families, whilst time yet serves, to some clime more genial to liberty, where reason and law go hand in hand, where the rule of life is clearly and accurately defined, and where no guilt will be imputed to us but what our actions evidently demonstrate."

The Means of obtaining immediate Peace; addressed to the King and People of Great Britain. Translated from the French. By John Skill. London. Symonds, Bellamy, Owen, Ridgway, Eaton. p. 46. 8vo.

The editor of this work has prefixed an advertisement; wherein he declares that it was first printed in French, in July 1794; that the publication was suppressed, by the intrigues of *certain interested beings*; but that, nevertheless, a copy *accidentally* fell into his hands. We presume, this account is given to make what would else appear a dull narrative of well-known facts assume the appearance of profound speculation and foresight. With respect to the war, nothing is asserted, either of its causes or effects, but what has been more ably stated in all places, and in every possible manner, and the means of peace are included in this proposal.

"If his Britannic majesty would declare, *and oblige his allies to declare*, that it is not their intention to interfere in the internal government of France, nor prejudge the rights of the French nation as to the form of government that they may choose to adopt; so soon as such a declaration is made, the war may be considered at an end."

This scheme of making peace *certainly deserves to be attended to*; but how the king could *compel* his allies to do as he wished we know not, unless he were to change one war for another; and if we must be at war, it is as well as it is.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.

One Cause of the present Scarcity of Corn pointed out, and earnestly recommended to the serious Consideration of the People; as being at the same time a constant Source of Wretchedness to many Individuals. By a Physician. London. Miller. Murray. p. 30. 8vo. 1s.

In this treatise, which is, in general, well written and ingenious, the scarcity of corn in this country is attributed to the permitting of individuals to hold very large farms; and checking the industry and talents of tenants, by the ignorance and presumption of stewards, by arbitrary covenants respecting their modes of cultivation, and by the largeness and number of grass farms. On the former of these subjects he thus expresses himself,

"The man who possesses one hundred acres of land, possesses more than his share; much more he who can call one thousand acres his own. If a man be possessed of one thousand acres, and they be occupied by ten men, those men, with their families, must be maintained out of the produce of that land; and so they ought to be. Were the whole of this land let to one man, his single family would not, necessarily, require so much to support it as ten families would do; and, consequently, he might afford to give a higher rent

for the whole, than any ten men, with as many families to support, could do; but is it just, that ten families should be sacrificed to the avarice of a man already possessed of superabundance? He already possesses, through the favour of fortune, much above his share; and, if he can demand such a sacrifice, let me add, he already possesses infinitely more than he deserves.

"But this is not all; the practice is highly impolitic: when one man out of ten, his equals, with respect to abilities, is raised to command the other nine, who, to make him, are depressed to slavery; when one man out of ten, his equals, with respect to merit, is raised to affluence by placing him over the lands occupied by the whole, while the other nine are reduced to labour and consigned to want; can it be supposed, that the nine oppressed and injured men can cheerfully conform to their hard fate without murmuring; without envying the proud favourite of fortune, no longer their equal, but now their tyrannical task-master; or without cursing the man whose avarice could so harden his heart as to induce him to consign them to wretchedness for a few pounds in addition to his rent?

"Surely it must be highly impolitic, for so trifling an advantage to implant misery, whose seeds are discontent, in the breasts of thousands of the most honest, industrious, and useful of our fellow beings, particularly at such a time as this, when the minds of men are already distracted with the horrors of war, the daily accumulation of taxes, the suspension of their rights, and the long *et cætera* of abuses, civil and ecclesiastical, which their eyes are now open to see, but from which no prayers, no remonstrances, have hitherto been of efficacy to deliver them! At such a time to add to that discontent must be madness itself; and if neither justice nor humanity have any influence upon the minds of those who possess extensive property in land, let their own safety be considered; for, should public patience under oppression be exhausted, no men would sooner and more deservedly suffer in that awful day, than the proud, despotic, avaricious oppressors of the industrious and the poor."

A Letter to Sir T. C. Bunbury, Bart. M. P. for the County of Suffolk, on the Poor Rates, and the high Price of Provisions; with some Proposals for reducing both. By a Suffolk Gentleman. Ipswich: Jermyn. London: Rivington, Debret. p. 28. 8vo. 1s.

The author of this pamphlet takes the ground occupied by the writer of that last mentioned; but he goes deeper into the causes of the existing calamities; enters more philosophically into the state of society; and proposes remedies for the evils he discerns. The following melancholy instance, which he relates as coming within his own knowledge, will by mere town readers, unacquainted with the misery of the country, be deemed incredible.

"I know a village in Gloucestershire consisting of an hundred houses, which, in the memory of a man now living, had but three tenants in the parish, which is of great extent; every man lived upon and farmed his own lands: *of great and small land-owners they might be about sixty, and now they are comprized in seven.*

"By the change of these men into husbandmen, it may easily be conceived, that their minds took a cast not favourable to their morals; home became irksome; which of course many left, and many returned in poverty and wretchedness; then perhaps it was first found necessary to make a rate, which the charitable bequests in former times had been in many places sufficient to prevent.

"It is very likely that the family of a labouring man was then maintained at half the expence it is now. Milk, the most nutricious food for their children, was then cheap and plentiful; rye flour furnished their bread in great measure; beer came then to hand at an easy rate, which is now exchanged for raw spirits, or water. By the conjunction of small farms to compose a large one, many were deprived of milk for their families; and in a series of time, by the increase of the price of provisions above that of labour, they are now in a situation I shall have occasion to enlarge upon."

Acknowledging that errors affecting the mass of society cannot be remedied by a violent exertion; or that a country cannot recover the line of propriety by a sudden elasticity; the author proposes a mode of alleviating want, of reducing the poor rate, and of restoring to a certain sphere of consequence in society a vast number of useful individuals, so humane, so just, and so feasible, that we regret being limited to *wishes* alone for its being carried into execution; convinced as we are, that it would ultimately benefit the rich as well as the poor; and persuaded, that if that were not the certain consequence, the former ought rather to make some sacrifices, than continue a system, where it stands as an acknowledged fact, that to the laborious part of the latter, all the industry of which human nature is capable, is insufficient to afford the mere necessaries of life. The frequency of charitable donations, or the legal provision for the poor, are no arguments against this fact; for it is monstrous, that any set of men, devoting their whole lives to labour, should only be secured against absolute starving, by the casual intervention of eleemosynary bounty.

"I propose, to make the husbandman happier, to increase the plenty of the markets, to reduce the prices of many commodities constantly sold there, and to lower the poor rates.

"Suppose that every owner of land to the amount of one hundred pounds per annum, lying within three miles of all populous market towns, should be engaged to build a cottage, which might cost about fourscore pounds, consisting of a keeping room, back kitchen, and pantry, with two bed rooms over; and should set out at least one acre of land, adjoining, or as near to the same as may be, for which he should be paid a rent equal to what the farmer pays for the rest of the piece of land;* it will be found, that in proportion as the number of cottagers of this description, will be the increase for sale of most of the small articles which are necessary to all house-keepers; namely, pork, pickled pork, and bacon, ducks, fowls, chickens, eggs, potatoes, and garden stuff of all kinds; apples, pears, plumbs, filberts, and other fruits, bees wax and honey; I insist much upon bees, which bring a certain profit with the least trouble imaginable; besides, they are emblematic of the benefits of industry.

"This quantity of land would occupy the husbandman, when he could get no work from the farmer; would be the sure means of support to his family, and leave a small surplus at the year's end; for two thirds of the profit of an acre of land would be added to his income: the owner would have the pleasing gratification of seeing the children of the cottage strong, clean, and healthy, and the whole community reaping the benefit of his benevolence, without taking any thing from his purse; instead of the rags and squalid misery, that now so frequently presents itself.

"These cottagers would be competitors for the fame of selling on reasonable terms; whereas the business of markets in great towns, is now in the hands of few, except such as are regraters and forestallers, who are able, by a combination well understood in these days, to enhance the price of every thing; but these forestallers, regraters, badgers, or by whatever name they are known, are, in spite of all the laws to prevent their practices, become useful, and even necessary, in large and populous cities, insomuch that without their interference things would really be worse than they are. Who does not see, that the numerous inhabitants of London must disperse, if they were not protected from a precarious supply of provisions by an army of these pickpockets? But when a state submits to measures evidently of an evil tendency, through neglect and supineness, it verges to that period which must bring on labour and sorrow.

"These cottagers would carry every thing to market that would bring a profit, however small; whilst the en-

* The inducement to bring the land owners to do this must be left to further consideration; a law, with an encouragement from government, may be thought of: I shall at present only insist on the certainty, that such effects as I point out would infallibly follow the measure I propose: that a cottager shall pay a rent equal to the building of a house of fourscore pounds value, is more than I think can well be complied with; but I depend on assistance from government.

grossers think only of supplying the wealthy, with the most advantage to themselves."

In a word, we earnestly recommend the perusal of this excellent little work to every person in any manner interested in the subjects mentioned in the title page.

• *Difficultas annonæ; or the Disease examined, and the Cure premised.* By Job Whitebread. *Philoplethus.* London. Symonds. p. 32. 8vo. 1s.

This pamphlet teaches us to impute all the present scarcity of provisions, to the quantity exported and destroyed during the war, though we are ready to admit that that unhappy measure has done its share towards involving the country in the present distress, yet we are far from joining in the opinion, that *our present scarcity is to be attributed to the war, and to this source alone*; indeed the author furnishes the means of refuting himself, where he demonstrates, that, for the last fourteen years, the country has sustained a loss, at the average rate of 300,000l. per annum by the necessity of importing corn, this fact proves that the evil has long had a root, though, perhaps, existing circumstances, may have forwarded, in a very rapid manner, its pernicious growth.

The style is marked by that extravagant irony, which some people consider as the soul of wit, and the most unanswerable and effectual mode of argument; But from any such opinion, we totally dissent: Irony is an effectual instrument in delicate hands, but clumsily used, it only holds out the person affecting to employ it, as an object of ridicule.

POETRY.

ODE to the hero of Finsbury Square, congratulatory on his late marriage, and illustrative of his genius as his own biographer: with notes referential. By Peregrine Pindar, Gent. London, Herbert. pp. 28. 4to. 2s. 6d.

THE author of this ode is very distantly indeed related to the facetious *Peter*; so distantly, that we fear, no consanguinity can be traced. He has neither the wit nor the judgment in selecting a subject for the display of it, which mark the *descendant of the Theban bard*. That vanity, affectation, and pomposity are proper objects of the attack of the satyrist, we do not deny, but we can not concede that the puffs of a tradesman, the dull pages of a mercantile egotist, or the ridiculous extravagance of an advertisement for a wife with twenty thousand pounds, are topics which can afford to persons of any taste a compensation for their loss of money, and time in purchasing and perusing such a poem.

As it is not totally devoid of spirit and fancy we will give the author a word of advice.—To drop the name of *Pindar*, which will only expose him to invidious comparisons, and to chuse a better subject for his future essays. To our readers we present the following specimen of his talents.

He comes, the sov'reign of this peerless palace—
(Though rather tarnish'd seems the wedding robe,
He comes, whilst fame in spite of puny malice,
Proclaims his consequence throughout the globe.
What tho' proud science frown'd upon his birth,
They're good friends now—they know each others *worth!*

Behold the flag with streamer gay unfurl'd! *
Behold the multitude with staring brow!
The HERO comes,—the WONDER of the world,
MERTON is left, and MOORFIELDS has him now.
Approach ye shopmen! and with bow profound,
Greet your great lord with bodies to the ground.

* The arrival of OUR HERO at his town mansion is announced by the hoisting of a flag a the house top, which continues flying during his stay there; and droops, and is struck immediately on his departure.

Approach, good people, and the chariot view
(Who dares presume to say 'tis all a bubble?)
Trace the proud scroll—'sis wonderful but true
Small profits do great things with little trouble.
Down with that hireling, who begins to scoff—
Huzza! the rogues alarm'd, he's sneaking off!
Doubtless, some sordid rivals in disguise,
Some envious BINGLEY, with malignant shrug,
Telling the folk (altho 'tis clear he lies,
That FINSBURY's great lord's a great humbug.
" *There's all the trade can sell for ready rhino*
" *As cheap as he, and give a discount, I know.*"!

The Temple of Folly! a Poem in Heroic verse. London. Wilkins. p. 20. 4to. 1s.

Another poem on the same subject as the preceding; the verse, we presume, is denominated *heroic*, from the contempt shewn in it of grammar, metre and common sense. In the *Temple of Folly*, the author has considerable claim to be ranked as one of the most zealous worshippers; and if Lackington has gone beyond his *last*, this illustrious poet is not a step behind him; as the following curious extracts may shew.

Hail! mighty Britain, wonder of the world!
Conq'ring where'er *thy spreading sails unfurl'd*;
Thou nurse of arts, of liberty and arms;
Encircling all things that in nature charms.
Happy the bowman *whom the target hits*,
But crown'd with laurel he its centre slits;
Ye sacred nine the willing muse inspire! ! !

We seriously recommend to this gentleman to give up all thoughts of poetry—" *Labour may still insure him bread and cheese.*"

NOVELS, &c.

Montalbert, a Novel. By Charlotte Smith. Booker. 3 vols. 8vo. 12s.

The celebrity Mrs. Smith has so deservedly obtained in this kind of writing, makes us take up a work of hers, as a certain fund of entertainment and instruction; nor are we, in the perusal of this, intirely disappointed; though we consider it much inferior to some of her former productions.

The story is, in general, simple, natural and affecting; if the characters, be divided into two classes, it will be found that the lower are most natural and pleasing, the higher are neither moral or consistent. The rashness of the heroine, the impurity of her mother, and the causeless violence of Montalbert, are circumstances neither strictly probable, or sufficiently accounted for: but the characters and actions of Lessington and his wife, the money-making attorney, the puppyish parson, and several of the other personages, afford an exquisite treat to those who are fond of well drawn portraits of individuals in middle life, struggling into eminence, and incapable of casting off their natural and habitual vulgarities; nor must we omit to mention an excellent personification of lady W—— in the character of lady Llancarrick. Why Montalbert, who, in the course of the novel, does no more than marry the heroine, use her ill, and repent, should be constituted the hero, we cannot account.

The style is affected in the extreme—Dr. Johnson has observed of Dryden, that, " he had a vanity unworthy of his abilities, to shew, as may be suspected, the rank of the company with whom he lived, by the use of French words, which had then crept into conversation, such as *fraicheur* for coolness, *fougue* for turbulence, and a few more, none of which the language has incorporated or retained. They continue only where they stood first, perpetual warnings to future innovators." If such a licence was unpardonable in Dryden, it will be hardly tolerated in this lady, more especially as it does not now speak quite so advantageously as it did in the days of Charles II. *of the company with whom the writer lives.* Thus *inconsequent*, for inconsiderate of consequences, *prevoyance* for foresight or attention, will not be retained by writers of respectability, but remain perpetual blots in the book were they are found; more especially as they are not printed in Italics, to shew that they are foreign terms.

If we may judge from appearances, this novel has been got up in extreme haste, written by an amanuensis and

the press left uncorrected; the result of this is that the French and Latin (for there is Latin in it) are ungrammatical, and the faults in orthograghy in the English force us to smile, though we do not impute these latter errors to the ignorance of the author.

The event of the earthquake in Sicily, is a natural and affecting circumstance, and we cannot offer, from these volumes, a more favourble specimen of the author's style, than the chapter where it is described.

"In Sicily there is no winter, such as is felt in more northern countries, and now, in the month of February, spring every where appeared in the rich vales that stretch towards the sea from the base of Etna. His towering and majestic summit alone presented the image of eternal frost, and formed a singular but magnificent contrast to the vivid and luxuriant vegetation of the lower world.

"Having only Italian or Sicilian servants about her, her former knowledge of the language was so much improved, that Rosalie now spoke Italian with ease, and read it with as much pleasure as English; but since Montalbert had been gone this time, she felt the want of new English books; she read over the few she had with her, repeated frequently some pieces of poetry she was fond of, and sometimes longing to hear the sound of an English voice, and fancying, that if Montalbert's absence was lenghtened, she should forget her native tongue, or pronounce it like a foreigner. From this train of thought her mind was naturally carried to England, and when she reflected how entirely she was secluded from all knowledge of what passed there, she felt her tenderness and solicitude return for Mrs. Vyvian, and would give half a world, had she possessed it, to have known how that beloved parent bore her absence, and what was the state of her health. Even the passionate fondness she felt for her child most forcibly recalled that affection which she owed her mother . . . . . "Just so, (said she, as she studied with delight, in the features of her little boy, the resemblance of Montalbert), just so, perhaps, my poor mother, as soon as she dared indulge herself with a sight of me, endeavoured to make out, in my unfortunate lineaments, the likeness of my unhappy father—that unfortunate Ormsby, whose uncertain fate has thrown over her days the heavy gloom of anxious despondence, more difficult, perhaps, to bear than dispair itself . . . . Dear, unhappy parents!—never shall your daughter see either of you, perhaps again—never shall she know the blessing of being acknowledged by her father, of being pressed to the conscious heart of a mother proud to own her!

"A flood of tears followed this soliloquy; but she remembered for how many misfortunes such a husband as Montalbert ought to console her, and tried, though in vain, to call in a train of more cheerful ideas. The gloom, however, which hung over her mind, and for which she could not herself account, was neither to be reasoned with, nor dissipated entirely; and having neither books nor conversation to beguile the time, her spirits became more and more depressed. A thousand vague apprehensions beset her for the health of her child; she now never quitted him a moment, and watched him incessantly with a vigilance which fed itself with imaginary terrors.

"This state of mind had continued some time, with no other relief than what the hope of Montalbert's speedy return afforded, when, sitting in a lower apartment with her infant in her arms, Rosalie was surprised by a singular motion in the floor, which seemed to rise under her feet; she started up, and saw, with horror and amazement, the walls of the room breaking in several directions, while the dust and lime threatened to choke her, and so obscured the air, that she could hardly distinguish Zulietta, who ran from another room, and seizing her by the hand, drew her with all the strength she could exert through a door which opened under an arch into the garden. Zulietta spoke not; she was, indeed, unable to speak.

"Rosalie, to whom the tremendous idea of an earthquake now occurred, followed as quickly as she was able, clasping her boy to her breast*. They

* When the ruins came to be cleared away, says sir William Hamilton, the bodies of the men who had perished were universally found in the attitude of resistance; the women in that of prayer, unless it was those who had children with them, in which case they were observed to have taken such postures as were likely to shelter and protect them.

were soon about fifty yards from the house, the ground heaving and rolling beneath them like the waves of the sea, and beyond them breaking into yawning gulphs, which threatened to prevent their flight; Rosalie then looked round, and saw, instead of the house she had just left, a cloud of impenetrable smoke, which prevented her knowing whether any of it remained above the convulsed earth that had entirely swallowed part of the shattered walls. No language could describe the terror and confusion that overwhelmed this little group of fugitives; for no other fearful spectacle can impress on the human mind ideas of such complicated horrors as now surrounded them.—They heard the crash of the building they had just left, as it half sunk into a deep chasm; before them, and even under their feet, the ground continued to break; the trees were torn from their roots, and falling in every direction around them; and vapours of sulphur and burning bitumen seemed to rise in pestilential clouds, which impeded the sight and the respiration.

"Rosalie called faintly, and with a sickening heart, as conscious of its inutility, on the name of Montalbert.—Alas! Montalbert was far off, and could not succour her. To the mercy of Heaven, who seemed thus to summon her and her infant away, she committed him and herself; and laying herself on the ground, with her child in her arms, and Zulietta kneeling by her, she resigned herself to that fate which appeared to be inevitable.

"Flight was vain—all human help was vain, but nature still resisted dissolution, and she could not help thinking with agony of the state of Montalbert's mind, when the loss of his wife and child should be known to him.—Another thought darted into her mind, and brought with it a more severe pang than any she had yet felt: Montalbert proposed about this time to return; within a few days she had began to expect him, in consequence of his last letters. It was possible—alas! it was even probable, that he was already at Messina, and he too might have perished: he might at this moment expire amid the suffocating ruins—crushed by their weight, or stifled by subterraneous fires. The image was too horrible; she started up, as if it were possible for her feeble arms to save him; she looked wildly round her—all was ruin and desolation, but the earth no longer trembled as it had done, and a faint hope of safety arose almost insensibly in her heart. She spoke to Zulietta, who seemed petrified and motionless; she conjured her to rise and assist her—yet whither to go she knew not, nor what were her intentions, or her prospects of safety.

"While Rosalie yet spoke incoherently, almost unconscious that she spoke at all, a second shock, though less violent than the first, again deprived her of the little presence of mind she had collected—and again prostrate on the ground, she commended her soul to Heaven!

"In a few moments, however, this new convulsion ceased, and the possibility that Montalbert might be returning, might be seeking her in distracted apprehension, restored to her the power of exertion. The hope that she might once see her husband, served as a persuasion that she should see, and she advanced heedless of any danger she might incur by it towards the ruins of the house, where it was probable he would seek for her; but between her and those ruins was a deep and impassable chasm, which had been formed during the last shock.

"Zulietta, from her abrupt and wild manner, had conceived an idea that her mistress meant, in the despair occasioned by terror and grief, to throw herself into this gulph. Impressed with this fear, she seized her by the arm, and making use of such arguments as the moment allowed, she drew her away, and they walked together, as hastily as they had strength, through the garden and up a rising ground beyond it, which was terminated by a deep wood, which had been less affected than the lower ground, though one or two of the trees were fallen and some half unrooted. Unable to go farther, Rosalie sat down on one of their trunks, and Zulietta placed herself near her.

"Evening was coming on, but the deep gloom that hung over every object made the time of day imperceptible. Almost doubting of her existence, Rosalie seemed insensible to every thing till the feeble cry of her infant boy, missing its accustomed nourishment at her breast, awakened the ter-

rible apprehension of seeing him perish before her eyes for want of that nourishment.

"Zulietta, (said she, in a mournful and broken voice)—Zulietta! what will become of my child?"—"Ah! what will become of us all?—(answered the half-senseless girl).—O Dio! we shall die here, or we shall be murdered by the men who frequent these woods."

"Could I but save my child! (exclaimed Rosalie, little encouraged by her companion).——Could I but know whether Montalbert lives!—O Montalbert! where are you—— if you exist?" - - - - -

"A shriek from Zulietta interrupted this soliloquy. She started from the tree where they sat, and fled to some distance; Rosalie involuntarily followed her, looking back towards the dark wood. "I saw some person move among the trees, (cried Zulietta, in answer to her lady's eager enquiries) I am sure I did—banditti are coming to murder us."

"And were that all I had to dread, (said Rosalie, collecting some portion of resolution)—were that all I had to dread, how gladly would I give up my life and that of this infant. But recollect yourself, Zulietta; who should at this time pursue us? —I have heard - - - - - - - - - - - - - (she paused, for her memory was confused and distracted)—I have heard, that it is among the ruins of houses that, at such times as this, the robber and the assassin throw themselves. . . . . . Oh! would we could find any nourishment; but where to look for it—I cannot see my baby die, Zulietta—ah! what are any fears I may have for myself, compared to those I feel for him!—In the woods, perhaps, we might find some fallen fruits."—Zulietta was not a mother, and the apprehensions of these banditti had taken such strong possession of her startled and dissipated senses, that every noise she either heard or fancied, she imagined to be their steps among the woods; and the reddening light of the declining day as it faintly glimmered among the trees, was supposed to be their fires at a distance in the forest.

"Had Rosalie, however, been accompanied by a person who had more fortitude, there would have been less occasion for her to exert that resolution which her superior good sense gave her, and which was now absolutely necessary for the preservation of them all. A moment's steady reflection lent her courage to attempt at least appeasing the groundless fears of Zulietta—enough of real apprehension, alas! remained.

"It was not, however, without great difficulty, that she could prevail on her servant to follow her, not into the wood, for that she peremptorily refused, but round one of its extremities to a small eminence which Rosalie thought must command a view of Messina; at least it was not far from this spot, as she now remembered, that she had once been shewn a prospect of the town by Montalbert. They exerted all their strength, and slowly gained a still higher ground, which commanded an extensive view of the city, the surrounding country, and the sea. The country remained, but not at all resembling what it had been only a few hours before; the sea too was visible, though heavy and dark clouds hung over it, and it seemed mingled with the threatening atmosphere above it; but Messina was distinguished only by more dismal vapours, and by the red gleam of fires that were consuming the fallen buildings.—Rosalie listened if, from among the desolate ruins, she could hear the wailings of the ruined! —but silence and death seemed to have enwrapt this miserable scene in their blackest veil, and such an image of horror presented itself to her mind, as that which since inspired the sublime and fearful description of the destruction of the army of Cambyses in the desert, ending thus——

"Then ceased the storm.—Night bow'd his
Ethiop-brow
"To earth, and listen'd to the groans below;
"Grim horror shook:—a while the living hill
"Heav'd with convulsive throws—and all
was still."

DR. DARWIN'S ŒCONOMY OF VEGETATION.

"Maternal love, the strongest passion that the female heart can feel, still sustained the timid and delicate Rosalie amidst the real miseries of which she was herself conscious, and those which the disturbed and agitated spirits of Zulietta represented.—She must struggle to sustain herself, or what would become of her child? Could she not bear any immediate evils better than

the dreadful idea of leaving this lovely, helpless creature to the mercy of the elements?—Tears, hitherto denied to her, filled her eyes as she carried her mind forward to all the possibilities to which this fearful image led her;—she found relief in weeping, and once more acquired voice and courage to ask Zulietta what it would be best for them to do?—Some time passed before Zulietta was capable of giving a rational answer; at length, however, they agreed, that it would be better, before it became entirely dark, to endeavour to find some house where they might be received for the night—"for surely said Rosalie some must remain, wide as the desolation has been."

"In this hope, Rosalie and her tatendant moved on as well as their strength permitted them; but it was by this time nearly dark, and round the skirts of the wood it became very difficult for them to discern their way.

"Languid and desponding, Zulietta some times declared she could go no farther, and the spirits of her unhappy mistress were exhausted in vain to reanimate her courage.

"A path, which they thought might lead to some habitation, had insensibly bewildered them among the trees, and the darkness, which now totally surrounded them, again raised new terrors in the mind of Zulietta, who, clinging to Rosalie, insisted upon it, that she heard the footsteps of persons following them: they listened—a dreary silence ensued; but presently Rosalie was convinced that at least this time the fears of her woman were but too well grounded; the voices of two men talking together were distinctly heard, and, on turning round, they saw a light glimmer among the trees. As these persons, whoever they were, followed the path they had taken, and were advancing quickly towards them, escape or concealment became impossible; half dead with fear, and almost unconscious of what she did, Rosalie now stopped, determined to await the event.

"The men approached, and as soon as the light they held made the figures before them visible, one of them uttered an exclamation of surprise, and eagerly advanced towards Rosalie—it was count Alozzi, who, with one of his servants, had come in search of her.—Without, however, staying to tell her what circumstances had brought him thus from Agrigentum, or how he knew that she had escaped with her child from the destruction that had overwhelmed the house, he entreated her to suffer him to conduct her to a place of security, which he hoped, he said, to find not far off."

STATE PAPER.

WE present to our readers the following proclamation, and recommend its contents to their serious attention, and perusal; Such a paper has long been a *desideratum*, as it may teach the French nation the views of the princes, and shew with how much reason they may expect, on the restoration of monarchy, an amnesty of the past, and a mitigation of those grievances which of old formed the stigma of that establishment.—Amongst many excellent points, we discover in this paper some deficiencies, which we reserve ourselves to some future occasion to descant on.

PROCLAMATION.

LOUIS, *by the* GRACE *of* GOD, KING *of* FRANCE *and* NAVARRE,

TO ALL OUR SUBJECTS, GREETING.

IN depriving you of a king, whose whole reign was passed in captivity, but whose infancy even afforded sufficient grounds for believing that he would prove a worthy successor to the best of kings, the impenetrable decrees of providence, at the same time that they have transmitted his crown to us, have imposed on us the necessity of tearing it from the hands of revolt, and the duty of saving the country, reduced, by a disastrous revolution, to the brink of ruin.

The fatal conformity which subsists between the commencement of our

reign, and the commencement of the reign of the fourth Henry, operates as an additional inducement with us to take that monarch for our model, and imitating, in the first instance, his noble candour, we shall now lay open our whole soul before you. Long, too long, have we had to deplore those fatal circumstances which imperiously prescribed the necessity of silence; but now that we are allowed to exert our voice, attend to it. Our love for you is the only sentiment by which we are actuated; our heart obeys, with delight, the dictates of clemency; and, since it has pleased Heaven to reserve us, like Henry the great, to re-establish in our empire the reign of order and the laws, like him we will execute this divine task, with the assistance of our faithful subjects, by uniting kindness with justice.

Your minds have, by dreadful experience, been sufficiently informed of the extent and origin of our misfortunes. Impious and factious men, after having seduced you by lying declamations, and by deceitful promises, hurried you into irreligion and revolt. Since that time, a flood of calamities has rushed in upon you from every side. You proved faithless to the God of your forefathers; and that God, justly offended, has made you feel the weight of his anger: you rebelled against the authority which he had established, and a sanguinary despotism, and an anarchy not less fatal, have, in alternate succession, continued to harrass you with incessant rage.

Consider an instant the origin and progress of the evils with which you are overwhelmed.

You first consigned your interest to faithless representatives, who, betraying the confidence which you had reposed in them, and violating the oaths which they had taken, paved the way for their rebellion against their king, by treachery and perjury towards you; and they rendered you the instruments of their passions, and of your own ruin.

You next submitted to the despotic sway of gloomy and austere tyrants, who contested with each other (while the contest was marked by mutual massacres) the right of oppressing the nation; and they imposed upon you a yoke of brass.

You afterwards permitted their blood stained sceptre to pass into the hands of a rival faction, which, in order to secure their power, and to reap the fruit of their crimes, assumed the mask of moderation, which it sometimes lifts up, but which it dares not yet venture wholly to throw aside; and you have changed sanguinary despots, whom you abhorred, for hypocritical despots, whom you despise. They conceal their weakness beneath an appearance of mildness, but they are actuated by the same ambition which influenced the conduct of their predecessors: the reign of terror has suspended its ravages; but they have been replaced by the disorders of anarchy: less blood is shed in France, but greater misery prevails; in short, your slavery has only changed its form, and your disasters have been aggravated.

You have lent a favourable ear to the calumnious reports that have been propagated against that ancient race, which, during so long a period, reigned as much in your hearts as over France; and your blind credulity has increased the weight of your chains, and prolonged the term of your misfortunes.

In a word, your tyrants have overthrown the altars of your God and the throne of your king, and have completed the sum of your wretchedness.

Thus, impiety and revolt have been the cause of all the torments you experience:—in order to stop their progress, you must dry up their source.

You must renounce the dominion of those treacherous and cruel usurpers who promised you happiness, but who have given you only famine and death; we wish to relieve you from their tyranny, which has sufficiently injured you to inspire you with the resolution of shaking it off.

You must return to the holy religion which had drawn down upon France the blessings of Heaven: we wish to restore its altars.—By prescribing justice to sovereigns, and fidelity to subjects, it maintains good order, insures the triumph of the laws, and produces the felicity of empires. You must restore that government which, during fourteen centuries, constituted the glory of France, and the delight of her inhabitants; which rendered our country the most flourishing of states, and yourselves the happiest of people.—It is our wish to restore it.—Have not the

various revolutions which have occurred to augment your distress, since the period of its destruction, convinced you that it is the only government that is fit for you.

Give no credit to those rapacious and ambitious men, who, in order at once to violate your property and to engross all power, have told you that France had no constitution, or, at least, that its constitution was despotic; its existence is as ancient as the monarchy of the Franks; it is the produce of genius, the master-piece of wisdom, and the fruit of experience.

In composing the body of the French people of three distinct orders, it traced with precision that scale of subordination, without which society cannot exist. But it gives to neither of the three orders any political right which is not common to all.—It leaves all employments open to Frenchmen of every class; it affords equal protection to all persons, and to all property, and, by this means, in the eye of the law, and in the temple of justice, all those inequalities of rank and fortune disappear, which civil order necessarily introduces among the inhabitants of the same empire.

These are great advantages; but there are others still more essential. It subjects the laws to certain specific forms prescribed by itself, and the sovereign himself to the observance of the laws, in order to guard the wisdom of the legislature against the snares of seduction, and to defend the liberty of the subject against the abuse of authority.—It prescribes conditions to the establishment of imposts, in order to satisfy the people that the tributes which they pay are necessary for the preservation of the state.—It confides to the first body of the magistracy the care of enforcing the execution of the laws, and of undeceiving the monarch, if he should chance to be imposed upon.—It places the fundamental laws under the protection of the king, and of the three orders, for the purpose of preventing revolutions, which are the greatest calamities that the people can possibly sustain.—It has adopted a multiplicity of precautions, in order to secure to you the advantages of a monarchical government, and to screen you from its dangers. Do not your unexampled misfortunes, as much as its venerable antiquity, bear testimony to its wisdom? Did your ancestors ever experience the evils which you have borne since the hands of ignorant and obstinate innovators have overthrown their constitution? It was the common support of the cottage of the poor, and the palace of the rich; of personal freedom, and public safety, of the rights of the throne, and the prosperity of the state.—The moment it was overthrown, property, safety, freedom, all ceased to exist. No sooner did the throne become a prey to usurpers, than your fortunes were seized by plunderers; the instant the Ægis of royal authority ceased to protect you, you were oppressed by despotism, and sunk into slavery.

To that antique and wise constitution, whose fall has proved your ruin, we wish to restore all its purity, which time had corrupted; all its vigour, which time had impaired; but it has, itself, fortunately deprived us of the ability to change it—It is our holy ark—we are forbidden to lay rash hands upon it—your happiness and our glory; the wish of all true Frenchmen, and the knowledge which we have acquired in the school of misfortune, all tend to confirm in our mind, the necessity of restoring it intire. It is because France is dear to us that we are anxious to replace her under the beneficent protection of a government, the excellence of which has been proved by so long a continuation of prosperity; it is because we feel it to be our duty to quell that spirit of system-making—that rage for innovation, which has been the cause of your ruin, that we are anxious to rennovate and confirm those salutary laws which are alone capable of promoting a general unity of sentiment; of fixing the general opinion, and of opposing an insurmountable barrier to the revolutionary rage which every plan of a change in the constitution of our kingdom would again let loose upon the public.

But, while the hand of time gives the stamp of wisdom to the institutions of man, his passions are studious to degrade them, and either put their own work at the side of the laws with a view to weaken their effect, or make it usurp the place of the laws, in order to render them useless. In those empires which have attained to the highest pitch of glory and prosperity, abuses must generally prevail, because, in

such states, they are the least likely to attract the attention of those who govern. Some abuses had therefore crept into the government of France, which were not only felt by the lower class of people, but by every order of the state. The deceased monarch, our brother and sovereign, lord and master, had descried and was anxious to remove them—In his last moments he charged his successor to execute the plans, which he had, in his wisdom, conceived for promoting the happiness of that very people who suffered him to perish on the scaffold. On quitting the throne, from which crime and impiety had hurled him, to ascend that which Heaven had reserved for his virtues, he pointed out to us our duties in that immortal will—the inexhaustible source of admiration and regret. That king; that martyr; submissive to the God who made him a king, followed his example, in dying without a murmur, in rendering the instrument of his punishment a trophy to his glory, and in attending to the welfare of his people at the very time when they were completing the sum of his misfortunes.

What Louis XVI. could not effect, we will accomplish.

But though plans of reform may be conceived in the midst of confusion, they can only be executed in the bosom of tranquility: to replace upon its ancient basis the constitution of the kingdom, to give it its primitive impulse, to put all its parts in motion, to correct the vices which had crept into the administration of public affairs, is the work of peace. Religious worship must be re-established, the hydra of anarchy destroyed, the regal authority be restored to all its rights, before we can execute our intentions of opposing abuses of all kinds with invincible firmness, of seeking them with diligence, and proscribing them with decision.

The implacable tyrants, who hold you in subjection, alone retard that happy moment. They do not attempt to deny that the time of illusion is past, and that you feel all the weight of their ignorance, their crimes, and their depredations:—but those fraudulent promises, of which you are no longer the dupes, are succeeded by the dread of punishment, which they alone have deserved. After having robbed you of your property, they represent us to you as an enraged avenger, who means to deprive you of life, the only good that you have now left. Dismayed by the reproaches of their conscience, they wish to make you partake of their fate, that they may profit by your despair. They endeavour to inspire you with false alarms, that they may be able to quiet their own apprehensions.—But know the heart of your sovereign, and leave to him the task of preserving you from the machinations of your enemies.

We shall not only forbear to magnify errors into crimes, but crimes themselves, which have originated in error, we shall be ever ready pardon. All Frenchmen who, abjuring pernicious opinions, shall throw themselves at the feet of the throne, will be received: all Frenchmen, who have only become criminal in consequence of being misled, far from finding in us an inflexible judge, will discover a compassionate father; those who, in the midst of revolt, have preserved their fidelity—those who, by an heroic sacrifice, have become the companions of our exile, and our associates in misfortune; those who have already shaken off the bandage of illusion, and the yoke of revolt; those who, still retained by a cruel perseverance, shall hasten to return to reason and to duty—shall all be treated as our children. If one part of these have preserved their character and their rights by unshaken fidelity, the other part have recovered them by a salutary repentance; and they shall all share in our affection.—We are Frenchmen—a title, which the crimes of a few individuals can no more degrade, than the enomities of the duke of Orleans can pollute the blood of Henry the Fourth. This title, which was ever dear to us, will also render us dear to those who bear it.—We compassionate those men who are still retained in the paths of error, from weakness of mind, or by the arts of seduction; we water with our tears the ashes of those brave men who have fallen victims to their fidelity; we lament the fate of those who have perished in support of rebellion and schism, and whose restoration to the bosom of the church and the monarchy would have given us the most pleasing satisfaction. The evils which you experience constitute our only suffering; and to cure those evils is the only felicity which we can henceforth hope to enjoy.

The excesses of which the people

have been guilty are certainly dreadful; but we cannot forget, that seduction and violence have had greater influence over them than opinion and inclination; and we know, that even while they favoured the revolutionary schemes, their hearts remained faithful, and secretly disavowed the conduct which terror directed.—That people, alternately deceived and subdued, but always more deserving of pity than of censure; that people, who have been sufficiently, nay, too severely punished, by six years of slavery and oppression, by that multitude of calamities which they have drawn down upon their own heads; that people, who were always dearly beloved by the kings our predecessors, will make us amends for the cruel torments we have suffered, by affording us an opportunity of loading them with our benefactions.

Who would have ventured to believe that perfidy and rebellion could ever have infected that army which was erst the support of the throne, and was at all times devoted to honour and to their sovereign? Their successes have proved, that courage is never to be extinguished in the heart of a Frenchman; but how many tears ought you to shed over those fatal successes! They have been the principle of the general oppression; they have constituted the support, and increased the audacity of your execrable tyrants; they are the instruments employed by the hand of God for the chastisement of France; what soldier is there, who will not, when he returns to his home, find the still bloody traces of those calamities which his victories have occasioned? But the French army cannot long remain the enemy of its king. Since it has preserved its ancient valour, it will resume its primitive virtues; since honour is not extinguished in its bosom, it will follow her dictates, it will listen to her voice. Soon, we doubt not, the cry of *vive le roi* will replace the clamours of sedition; soon will the army return, submissive and faithful, to re-establish our throne; to expiate at our feet, even its own glory, and to read in our looks oblivion of past errors, and pardon of past crimes.

We might let justice take her course against the criminal authors of the people's errors, against the chiefs and instigators of the revolt; and perhaps we ought so to do, though how could we palliate the irreparable injury which they have done to France? But those whom divine justice has not yet overtaken, we will leave to their own conscience, that will be punishment enough. May they, overpowered by this excess of indulgence, and remaining submissively attached to their duty, justify us in our own mind for the unexpected pardon which we shall have granted them!

But there are crimes (why can they not be effaced from our recollection, and from the memory of man?) there are crimes, the atrocity of which exceeds the bounds of royal clemency.

In that horrid sitting, in which subjects had the audacity to bring their king to trial, all the members who sat as judges were accomplices in the crime. But we are still willing to believe, that those whose votes were calculated to save his sacred head from the paricidal axe, were only induced to mix with his assassins by their desire to preserve his life; and that motive may suffice to ensure their pardon. But those miscreants, whose sacrilegious tongues dared to pronounce the fatal sentence, all those who co-operated in, and were the direct and immediate instruments of his death; the members of that tribunal of blood, which, after having given the capital the signal, and set it the example of judicial massacres, crowned their atrocious deeds by sending their queen to the scaffold, a queen more exalted in her prison than upon her throne; a princess whom Heaven had formed to be the finished model of every virtue! All these monsters, whom posterity will never name without horror, are devoted by the general wish of the French to the punishment which their crimes deserve.

That sentiment which leads us to confine the vengeance of the law within such narrow bounds, is a certain pledge to you that we will never tolerate any acts of private revenge; therefore dismiss every apprehension which the idea of being exposed to such revenge may have excited.

The faithful princes of our house have the same principles, the same affections, and the same views with ourself; you are as dear to them as to us; like us, they are only anxious to see the end of our sufferings; the only object of their labours, as well as of ours, is your deliverance: and if, in these

days of mourning and of crimes, providence should have doomed us to perish, successively, by rebellious hands, you would see the sceptre pass from one to the other, without perceiving the smallest alteration in the exercise of the royal authority.

Those Frenchmen who have remained among their countrymen, to set them an example of unshaken fidelity, will only pity those who have not had the resolution to imitate their conduct; and that unchangeable virtue which they have opposed to the torrent of corruption, will not be debased by criminal animosity.

The ministers of a god of peace, who have only fled from the violence of persecution to preserve your religious faith, filled with the zeal that enlightens, with the charity that forgives, will teach, as well by their practice as their precepts, oblivion of injuries, and the love of their enemies: could you possibly fear that they would tarnish the immortal splendour which their generous conduct, and the blood of so many martrys, have reflected on the gallican church.

Our magistrates, who have been distinguished for their intergrity in the administration of justice, will set an example of obedience to the laws, whose ministers they are; inaccessible to the passions which it is their duty to repress, they will, by a due exertion of impartial firmness, give effect, to those sentiments with which clemency inspires us.

The nobility who have only lef their country the better to defend it; who have only drawn their swords in the firm persuasion that they were fighting for France, and not against it; who offer you assistance even at the time when duty compels them to fight you; who oppose, to the attacks of calumny, their firmness in adversity, intrepidity in battle, humanity in the moment of victory, and their evincible attachment to the principles of honour: those nobles, against whom every effort is made to excite your hatred, will not forget that they are destined to enlighten, to assist, to support the people; they will place their glory in their magnanimity; they will ennoble the numerous sacrifices they have made by the sacrifice of their resentment; and that class of emigrants, who are their inferiors in birth, though their equals in virtue, those worthy Frenchmen whose fidelity is the more deserving of praise, from the additional temptations which they had to resist, would, if it were necessary, offer themselves to you as pledges for the sincerity of those generous sentiments which they have so often witnessed. Who would dare to inflict vengeance when the king forgives?

But the mercy which will signalize the first days of our reign, will be invariably united with firmness; that love of our subjects, which leads us to be indulgent, teaches us to be just.—We shall forgive, without regret, those men, criminal as they are, who have led the people astray; but we shall treat with inexorable rigour all those who may hereafter endeavour to seduce them from their duty. We will open our arms to those rebels who may be induced by repentence to return to us; but if any of them should persist in rebellion, they will find that our indulgence will stop at the limits which justice prescribes, and that force will reduce those whom kindness has proved inadequate to attach.

That throne, which the revolution has twice deprived of its lawful sovereign, is not to me an object of ambition or enjoyment. Alas! still smoaking with the blood of our family, and and wholly encompassed with ruins, it can promise us nothing but sorrowful recollections, labours, and pains.—But providence orders us to ascend it, and it is our duty to obey. We are called thither by our rights, and we know how to defend them; we may there be able to promote the happiness of France; and that motive gives us courage to proceed. If we should be reduced to the necessity of conquering our country, confiding in the justice of our cause, and in the zeal of true Frenchmen, we will advance to the conquest with indefatigable perseverance, and with undaunted courage; we will advance to the conquest, should it be necessary, through the cohorts of rebels, and the poignards of assassins. The God of St. Louis, that God whom we call to witness the purity of our intentions, will be our guide and our support.

But no: we shall not be reduced to the necessity of using arms against deluded subjects—No; to themselves alone, to their regret, to their love,

shall we be indebted for the re-establishment of our throne; and the mercy of heaven, moved by their tears, will make religion once more flourish in the empire of the most christian kings.

This pleasing hope revives our heart. Misfortune has removed the veil which was placed before your eyes; the harsh lessons of experience have taught you to regret the advantages which you have lost. Already do the sentiments of religion, which shew themselves with eclat in all the provinces of the kingdom, present to our sight the image of the glorious ages of the church —Already does the impulse of your hearts, which brings you back to your king, declare that you feel the want of being governed by a father.

But it is not enough to form barren wishes; decisive resolutions must be adopted: it is not enough to groan beneath the yoke of your oppressors, you must be assisted in shaking it off. Shew the world how the French, restored to their senses, can efface faults, in the commission of which their hearts were not concerned: prove that, as Henry the Great has transmitted to us, with his blood, his love of his people, so are you also the descendants of that people, one part of whom, always faithful to his cause, fought to restore him to his throne; and the other part, abjuring a momentary error, bathed his feet with the tears of repentance. Remember that you are the grandsons of the conquerors of *Ivry* and *Fontaine Francais*.

And, are invincible heroes, whom God has appointed to restore the altar and the throne, and whose mission has been attested by a multitude of prodigies; you, whose pure and triumphant hands have, in the heart of France, kept alive the torch of faith, and honour's sacred fire; you, who have been the constant objects of our affection, and in whose labours we have been incessantly anxious to share; who were always our consolation and our hope; illustrious catholic and royal armies, worthy models for all Frenchmen to imitate, receive this testimony of your sovereign's satisfaction.—Never will he forget your services, your courage, the integrity of your principles, and your unshaken fidelity.

Given in the month of July, in the year of grace, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and the first of our reign.

LOUIS.

POETRY.

WE are favoured with the following animated effusion from a gentleman to whom, on former occasions, we have felt ourselves much obliged. We seize this opportunity of returning our thanks for past attentions, and soliciting a continuance of his preference. Our feelings are exactly congenial to his on the general topics of this poem, and if we differ in some minute points, we will not on that account deprive our readers of the pleasure to be derived from the perusal of it. We wait with impatience for the publication of his long-promised book of poems.

ADDRESS TO LIBERTY.

SPIRIT of Perseverance! whose firm soul,
Smiles at the terrors of despotic power;
His feeble efforts but inflame thy breast.
Unceasing tempests usher'd in thy birth,
Hardship and Danger join'd, to fortify
Thy frame; then bold Integrity receiv'd
The charge, and dignified thy mien.
Thus, when thy godlike form appear'd! the arm
Of Usurpation fell, and at thy frown,
Priestcraft, with all her vot'ries, look'd aghast,
And Superstition shook thro' ev'ry nerve!
While Justice elevates, and Virtue smiles,
The guardians of a land—there thou wilt rest.
Commerce will flourish, Science pour his beams!
Peace, and the Arts, combine to bless her shores!
But let Corruption's pestilential chain
Enslave, and Interest debase the mind,
Insulted Liberty will soon withdraw,
The Arts expire, and Science shine no more!
Britannia! whither is thy genius fled?
Where the stern virtues of the patriot soul?
Norman invaders, with their savage hosts!
Appal thee not; no foreign tyranny
Subdues thee now. 'Tis inbred luxury

Has damp'd the gen'rous ardour of thy sons;
Engender'd poison in their very blood:
'Tis this has clogg'd the wing of thought; giv'n Vice
A shameless passport to thy public walks,
And cast meek Innocence behind the scenes.
What led a Hampden dauntless to the field?
But great integrity, a mind severe
In Virtue's discipline and Freedom's love!
Internal rectitude beam'd from the eye
Of gentle Sydney, at the fatal block!
Nor let the name of Russell fade; in him
Roman severity was harmoniz'd
With Christian mildness! language cannot paint
The conflict of his soul!—at that dread hour,
When separation seal'd the trying scene!
But liberty illum'd his manly brow,
And Revelation calm'd his troubled soul!
While by her lord the lovely Rachael stood!
Anguish would weep, duty forbad a tear
To interrupt the dignity of woe!
Each view'd their babes, Remembrance heav'd a sigh!
But sweet Religion cheer'd the dreary scene;
Immortal Truth! unveil'd the eye of sense
To that abode where happy spirits meet,
No more to part. Thus Fortitude divine!
Fear'd not the frowns of Death: thus Russell bled!
And Freedom bore his spirit to the skies.
Such were the heroes, whose immortal names
Are constellations in the page of Fame!
Their country was their all; for her they liv'd
To stem Corruption's torrent, and to aid
With sage Experience, and Example's force,
The weal of man! Till gross Depravity
O'erflow'd the state, and Slav'ry shook his chains:
Then Freedom's fervor spurn'd the feeble yoke;
They died intrepid for their native rights!
Britain—behold their deeds, and blush. Compare
These prime of men, these treasures of the world!
Compare their private with their public name,
And let the modern patriot hide his head.
Freedom! how is thy sacred name traduc'd!
A mask for ev'ry hypocrite whose vice,
Must find a refuge in the public good.
Thy cause is that of man, a sacred cause!
Not to be lightly touch'd by hands impure,
Or cloath'd in eloquence, to gain *a place*:
Thy genuine offspring wears a Spartan mind,
Where Luxury's soft whispers are not heard;
He lives, he acts for universal man!
His free-born spirit owns no secret spring,
Whose meaner passions cloud th' aspiring soul;
He sees more scrutinizers than the world;
An eye whom privacy can never blind!
From this he regulates his life. Retir'd,
Remains the same, anxious for Virtue's cause:
He sits serene amidst the petty strife
Of little minds, unshaken by their jars;
But once convinc'd his country calls him forth
To assert her rights, and Justice prompts the blow;
Firm Resolution draws the dreadful sword!
Nor seeks repose till she has found it too.
Such is the man whom Liberty inspires!
Ardent for Virtue, and a foe to Vice.
Can these degen'rate times produce the like?
Amidst the dissipation of a world,
Exists there one of patriotic mould?
Yes; Providence has still preserv'd some stems
Of Freedom's noble root! whom future times
Will claim with rapture for her true-born sons!
Gerald! to ev'ry patriot heart thy deeds,
Thy suff'rings, and thy mind, have made thee dear!
Thy milder virtues, and thy Christian love,
Reluctant Envy is compell'd to own.
Torn from thy bed at midnight's sullen hour,
Deny'd the pleasure to embrace thy babes,
Or sooth her grief whose heart, whose life are thine!
Humanity recoils—then class'd with those
Whose crimes deserv'd the stigma of a land!
And sent in durance to a barb'rous shore.
Nor would the Muse forget her gentle Muir,
Driv'n from his kindred in the prime of youth!
Nor Palmer, servant of his God! and man.
With Skirving, Margarot, a Roman band!
Who felt the grandeur of the human mind;
Martyrs to Freedom! ev'ry upright mind
Revolts, indignant, at th' unjust decree.
Britannia wept to see the vessel sail,
And Liberty threw sackcloth o'er her head!
England! my inmost soul is griev'd for thee.
With Truth's bright banner waving o'er the land!
The scroll of knowledge open to thy view!
And Reason freed from Superstition's mist!
Thus to discard these champions from thy shores.
But luxury has spread thro' every rank
Of thy polluted clime; venality
Is stamp'd in glaring colours on thy brow;
And foul corruption sears the sense of shame!
O Liberty! with thee my theme began,
Benignant listen to thy suppliant's pray'r:
Silence the clamours of a factious few,
Who talk of freedom when they f[illegible]l it not.
Let party cease—and dove-like amity
Begin the reign of universal love!
Create a race of independent souls,
With wisdom who allay the patriot flame:
Men whom the love of gain can ne'er entwine;
Who pant to see the joys of Freedom spread
On Virtue's wings, to earth's remotest clime.
Wild Anarchy would intercept thy flight,
And infidelity obscure thy beams.
O come then, in resistless splendour clad!
With pure Religion, to support thy throne;
Erected on that adamantine base,
Infernal War may shake his lance in vain!
No future storms shall mar thy glorious reign!

P. COURTIER.

TELEGRAPH.

A *NEW TELEGRAPH*, of most ingenious construction, has been every day last week under the inspection of LORD SPENCER, and the lords of the Admiralty. The experiments have been made from Sydenham Common to Shooter's Hill, a distance of seven miles; and have fully demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the inspectors, the utility and perfection of the machine.

It is to be adopted by government, and established immediately on the coast. From Portsmouth to London there are to be seven stations, at the respective distances of about ten miles. To estimate the rapidity with which intelligence can be conveyed, it is only necessary to observe, that the signal will be discerned from one extremity of this distance to the other, in less than three minutes; the time of communicating intelligence will, of course, depend on the length of the message to be conveyed.

This machine is the most simple in its construction that can be imagined; but capable of so many secret inversions of the signals, that no person can, from day to day, discover or disclose their meaning, without communication from those actually in the secret.

The inventor is LORD GEORGE MURRAY.

NAVAL EVENTS.

ON Monday the 10th inst. the Ville de Paris was put out of dock, on being coppered. In her passage from the dock she struck violently against the Chitty Head, and tore some sheets of the copper off her sides; she also stove a small boat, though providentially no person was at the time in it. Having, in the course of an hour, taken her masts on board on Wednesday, fell down from Chatham to Gillingham Reach. The crews of two ships of the line, ordered to Chatham to repair, are to be turned over to her. The main mast is much higher, with a few exceptions, than any church steeple in London: it measures, from step to truck, 260 feet. She is to be fitted for sea with the utmost expedition, and is expected to be ready in the course of a month.

The Russian ships which have joined our fleet are built and fitted out in every respect on a British model. The Admiral's flag is striped red, blue, and white. The uniform of the officers is stone-coloured cloth, green collar, cuffs, and lappels, laced according to rank; the cockade white; and the best possible discipline is observed throughout the fleet.

The following is a list of them.

Pamet Estaffi	74	Vice Admiral Hennikoff Captain Scnevine
Helena	74	Rear Admiral Mackaroff Captain Dreer
Peter	74	Rear Admiral Tett Captain Bordoucoff
Gleb	74	Captain Tisiguer
Parmene	66	—— Kious
Petvisan	66	—— Chechagoff
No. 82	66	—— Barrissoff
Jone	66	—— Furnichof
Pimene	66	—— Kulscoltizoff
St. Philip	66	—— Smirnov
Graf Orlof	66	—— Batchmanoff
Niconor	66	—— Pr. Trouberskoi
Venus	52	—— Badisco
Archang. Mich.	44	—— Brown
Raffal	44	—— Hurlitch
Reval	40	—— Colcatcheff
Narva	40	—— Tresquin
Riga	40	—— Baqueef, at Edinb.
Cronstadt	40	—— Teherngavin
Archipelago	40	—— Mosler, at Hull

Contracts to a large amount have been made by government for victualling them.

Eight Dutch East Indiamen have been brought into St. Helena, of which the following is a list.

Ships.	Tons.	Cargoes.
Froegorder	1200	Coffee, sugar, pepper, mace, cloves, and nutmegs.
Dortwich	800	Ditto.
Surchcance	800	Ditto.
Mentor	500	Ditto
Meermin	500	Copper and wine.
Houghley	1200	Copper, sugar, pepper, mace, cloves, nutmegs, and japan.
Alblesterdam	1200	Muslins, bale goods, cinnamon, peppers, and different wood.
Zeily	1200	Tea and china.

The naval and military stores bought up by the Spanish agents in this country, and now on board the fleet outward bound to Spain, are valued at near one million sterling; they are stopped by our government. It would seem to be the height of impolicy, to suffer such a considerable exportation of stores to Spain, after having had the striking proofs we have of the want of good faith in that court. Notice of this detension has already been sent to the marquis Del Campo.

A bold attempt was made by Sir Sydney Smith, at Havre, where a few chosen officers landed, and were very near effecting a conflagration in the dock yard there. A republican centinel, however, watched them too closely, and the adventurous party had but a few minutes left to effect their escape.

Le Censeur, of 74 guns, taken in the former action between admiral Hotham and the French fleet, is coming home. La Ca-Ira, taken at the same time, is condemned as unfit for service or to be brought home.

The Russell, of 74 guns, and the Leander, of 50, are ordered for the West Indies. Rear-admiral Christian goes out in the former.

Rear-admiral Bazely is arrived in town from the Mediterranean. He quitted the command of the Blenheim on that station on account of his promotion. The Spaniards, he says, are dissatisfied with the conduct of one of our officers, who has carried money from one port to another for the convenience of Spanish merchants.

Admiral lord Bridport is coming home; in consequence of which, the chief command on the French station will devolve on vice-admiral Cornwallis.

Lord Howe has derived much benefit from the air and waters of Bath: he is in a state of convalescence.

A circumstance, to which is attached a question of infinite magnitude to naval and military men, lately occurred in the Mediterranean. An officer of the 11th regiment, detached with a party of men to do duty as marines on board one of the ships in admiral Hotham's fleet, having been guilty of disobedience of orders, and contemptuous conduct towards the captain of the ship, was by him, as his superior officer, brought to a court-martial at which admiral Goodall presided. The charges being fully proved, he was sentenced to be dismissed the service, and rendered incapable of ever serving his majesty again. He, however, denied the legality of their proceedings, alledging a naval court to be incompetent to decide what he deemed a military cause; and in consequence wrote to general Briggs, commander in chief at Gibraltar, who, disregarding the judgment of the court-martial, ordered him to join his regiment and do his duty until he had his majesty's directions to the contrary. The affair is now before the war-office, and we trust will be terminated without creating any differences between the two professions.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

FRANCE.

PARTY animosities still run very high in his country, and the system of terror is far from being abolished, the *Louvetines*; or, as by a pun they are called *Louveteaur* (Whelps), are on this account becoming very unpopular, and we should not be surprized soon to hear of a fresh commotion in this country.

A fresh expedition to the coast is confidently talked of. The plan arranged is reported to be, that, all efforts are to be made to effect a junction of the emigrants and princes with Charrette, the ships and troops of this country covering the landing, keeping the *coast clear*. But the unhappy event of the late attempt, is too recent to permit us to entertain any sanguine hopes of the success of that now projected.

The following is circulated as a list of the individuals composing the army of the emigrants, who went on the late expedition.—Officers 278; soldiers 260; inhabitants of Toulon 492; prisoners enlisted in England 1630;

Chouans 3600; drowned of every description 154; men, women, and children of the Chouans sent to their homes 4000. Total 10,400.

Two military commissions have been established at Vannes to try the prisoners taken at Quiberon. Every day from sixty to eighty are shot. The list which is now to be printed, exceeds 600. The Chouans are to be tried next.

The French ambassador at Constantinople is indefatigable in his endeavours to induce the Porte to become subsidiary to France.

The representative Ruebell, has left Paris for Basle. His mission is to direct and accelerate the negociations for peace.

The appointment of a deputation of the states of Germany to negociate for the Empire, consists, Mentz, Saxony, Austria, Bremen, Augsbourg, and Franckfort.

The government is employed in organizing the Netherlands, and a survey is now making for the purpose of dividing them into departments the number of departments will, it is said, amount to eight.

Letters from Italy state, that the court of Turin has solemnly complimented the present queen of France, residing in that town; on the accession of her royal consort to the throne of France, under the name of Louis XVIII. and that the king of Sardinia has sent a solemn deputation to that monarch, to compliment him on the same occasion. The same letters add, that the court of Naples is gone into mourning for four weeks, on account of the decease of the son of Louis XVI.

The following is the account from Havre, of the attempt of sir Sidney Smith to fire the dock yard there; it is dated August the 12th.

Yesterday at two in the morning, a sentinal of the National Battery heard a person walking, and immediately cried out twice, "Who goes there?" He then declared that he would fire if no answer was returned. The person then said that he was a citizen. But alarmed at a person walking at that early hour near the dock-yard, he called the guard. The person immediately took to his heels. The darkness of the night favoured his retreat on board a boat. The guard hastening to the sea-side, found on the shore something like a bomb, done over with brimstone, in which there was a train that led to a match, and an iron hoop that bound the wood covered with brimstone together. At break of day the guard found a pistol with the arms of England on it, loaded and primed. The Deputy, Frejnenger, the muncipality, and the officers of the garrison, went also to the shore, and the pistol and the wood covered with brimstone; were deposited in the arsenal. Precautions have been taken against any fresh attempts.

At flood the sentry of the National Battery found upon the shore another wooden machine, of the same kind as the first, which was also sent to the arsenal. The frigates stopped several fishing boats in the evening, and ordered them to steer a northerly course, under the penalty of being fired at if they disobeyed.

The English had an intention of taking the Amaranthe by surprise. She got in, however, time enough to prevent the execution of this intention.

HOLLAND.

In order to render this country the more easy conquest, the French gave out, that the taxes on bread and on beer should be taken off, if they succeeded in their attempt of destroying the power of the Stadtholder. Under this idea, the tree of liberty was generally planted; and the welcome news of cheap bread inspired the populace with the most pleasing sensations. But, alas! they now find, to their sorrow, that in grasping at the shadow they have lost the substance. The impost on bread was certainly oppressive; but its rapid advance is much more so.

The Dutch soldiers have shewn themselves greatly disaffected to their new masters; and many more than half having refused to take the oath of allegiance, have of course been discharged. Sailors also are no where to be found, in spite of every exertion consistent with the principles of the new liberty. They are either got out of the country, or live upon the fruits of their former labours, in which they by no means resemble the English tars. The provisional representatives, aware of the spirit of desertion which lately prevailed among both descriptions, have promised the punishment of death to those who may in future be caught in such attempts.

The French agents have sold the English transports and traders which

lay, last winter, at Rotterdam and Dort, by public auction. They were 33 in number; and those whose names are legible, are the followeing:—Samaritan's Hope, Favourite, London, Endeavour, Prosperous, Providence, Duke of York, Friendship, Concord, Betsy, Mary, Thetis, of Yarmouth; Benjamin and Ann, Hannah, Nautilus, Hope, Ruby, of Scarborough; Bradford, Selby, Queen Charlotte, Three Sisters, Thomas, and Queen, all of London. Their price little more than that of fire-wood.

The scarcity of provisions has been occasioned by the considerable quantities which have been carried to France by inland navigation. The evil still continues on the score of brotherly love.

The want of coals has been, and continues to be, severely felt in Holland. The distillers now use turf, which, added to the rigour of the late winter, has occasioned that useful article to rise double its usual price.

ROME.

July 24.

On Friday evening an express arrived here from Terracina, with an account that two Neapolitan Tartars had chaced a French brig privateer under the guns between Fogliano and Palo. The crew had taken the boats and got on shore, where the Tartans still continued to fire upon them, till they received a signal from the cannon of our garrison to desist. The Tartans then bore away; but this affair has been the cause of an extraordinary convocation of the sacred council, which sat till three in the morning. Sixteen of the French crew have been arrested, and the rest are still wandering about.—Coming from the coast of Barbary, it was feared they might have some infection about them; it was, therefore, determined to send a column of soldiers in quest of them from Turchini, with a body of cavalry under colonel Severi, besides two surgeons, to give the fugitives all possible assistance. Orders have been issued from the Pontiff for the refitting of the French vessel, which, as soon as possible, is to be escorted to a certain latitude, his holiness having declared that he was not at war with any power; that he wishes to live in peace, and that he would not have any nation suffer injury. It is further said, that a memorial will be presented to the court of Naples upon this subject.

It is unnecessary to observe, that the abovementioned circumstance argues a singular change in the politics of the Holy See.

POLAND.

General Kosciuscow is said to have nearly lost his sight in consequence of having his wounds healed too soon.—One of the faculty has, however, undertaken his cure

The king of Poland, according to a private letter, is still enjoying all the comforts of a private life at Grodno, to which prince Repnio contributes very largely, by the most signal attentions. Prince Poniatowski, the king's nephew, has arrived at Petersburgh.—Some change is still expected at Warsaw, though its precise object is not yet developed.

The following serious affair lately occurred at Tripoli, in Africa:—A banditti being in a state of rebellious insurrection in the country, the Bey or Dey suspected, or pretended to suspect, some of the servants belonging to the English consul (a Mr. Lucas) of holding a correspondence with the rebels, and accordingly sent a message to him, peremptorily demanding a Jew, and a native belonging to his establishment. Mr. Lucas, conceiving the demand incompatible, and contrary to the established custom of nations, besides dreading the savage nature of the Mahometan despot, presumed to remonstrate, and, at the same time, solemnly asserted, to the very best of his judgment, the innocence of the parties; but the Bey, instead of attending to his remonstrances, sent a guard, and had the two wretched individuals arrested and brought before him. The alledged crimes were read to them, and, notwithstanding their positive plea of not guilty, they were both sentenced to immediate execution. The Jew was accordingly burned alive, and the native hanged. To this outrage upon law, justice and humanity, may be added, that the counsel himself received a threat, which has rendered him very apprehensive of personal danger.

The king of Prussia has, with his own hand, presented field marshal Moellendorff, with an elegant sword, valued at 25,000 rix-dollars, as a testi-

mony of his approbation of his conduct during his command of the army on the Rhine.

The national debt of Spain is said to have increased to the amount of 200,000 millions of piasters since the commencement of the war with France. Ninety-six millions are to be raised towards defraying it upon the possessions of the church. The loss of lives is estimated at 60,000.

The Swedish general, de Toll has been deprived of his regiment, rendered incapable of serving in future, and ordered to be imprisoned three years.

TURIN.

The following accounts have been received from Caglari, of an insurrection in Sardinia, which does not seem to have had for its end the overthrow of order, or of the public tranquillity, but only the arrest of the general of the troops and of the intendant. These two individuals had for a long time excited an universal discontent, and threatened the safety of a great number of honest persons. The insurgents, to the number of 800, assembled themselves at first on the parade, and from thence sent three deputies to the viceroy, to demand of him the imprisonment of the general and indendant, as well as the secretary of the latter. The Viceroy thought proper not to accede to this demand. Immediately the multitude collected in crowds, and ran to arrest the intendant themselves.—This last step caused him to put all the men in his house in a state of defence; but he surrendered himself, upon a threat being made to set fire to his palaces. He was then killed with his secretary.

They afterwards went to the house of the general, who was conducted first before the viceroy, and then to prison. The viceroy having discovered, that among the projects of the general and intendant, there was one to call into this city all the militia, infantry, and cavalry of many towns, and that these corps had received advice to hold themselves ready to march on the first order, immediately issued a proclamation, forbidding the captains of the militia of the towns and departments to repair to Cagliari, or to assemble at all, without an order signed by him or the governor of Sassari. It was further ordered, to arrest a number of ill-disposed persons who had attempted to collect together a crowd of armed persons, under the pretence of coming into the capital to bring succours to the government.

DOMETIC EVENTS.

THE ROYAL FAMILY arrived at Weymouth on Monday the 17th inst. about five o'clock in the evening. They all seemed well and in good spirits. A greater number of people were collected together than were ever known here on former occasions. The North and South Gloucester Militia, who are encamped near the place, with a regiment of light horse, and a large party of dragoons (laying in the new barracks there) were all drawn up before Gloster House by half past three o'clock, to wait the coming of the royal visitors. The music played most of the time, and the multitude seemed highly gratified at the spectacle.

The Weymouth Volunteers also made a very respectable appearance. It was observed, they never experienced so much *hard duty* before—for happening to be stationed on a spot where the wind blew very strong, it was with great difficulty they were able to keep within the ranks; and this to men not accustomed to military discipline, is harder duty than perhaps at first may be imagined.

Several alterations have taken place at Gloster house since last season; his majesty was observed to notice them immediately on his arrival, and expressed great satisfaction. In the evening the town was illuminated; and his majesty, with the princesses, walked on the esplanade.

His royal highness the prince of Wales arrived at Portsmouth, from Brighton, the 17th inst.

He went on board the Jason frigate,

captain Sterling (late of the Canada) to see the *ci-devant* count d'Artois, accompanied by the marquis of Buckingham, the earl of Moira, admiral sir Peter Parker, commissioner sir Charles Sexton, and colonel Mulcaster. Immediately on his getting on board, he was saluted with twenty-one guns; and shortly after the standard being hoisted on board the Jason, a royal salute was fired by the whole fleet.

He remained on board about two hours, and then returned to Portsmouth, in sir Peter Parker's barge, being saluted again on his departure with twenty-one guns. On his landing, he went to the governor's house, where most of the military and naval officers went to pay their respects. At two o'clock he set off with sir Harry Featherstonhaugh and lord Moira, to dine at Up-park, the seat of sir Harry Featherstonhaugh.

The first week in November is the time at present fixed for the meeting of parliament.

HARVEST.

The harvest has begun in most parts of the kingdom; there never, within the memory of man, was known one more abundant.

The display of *after grass* on every side is truly delightful; and when to this we come to reflect on the effect it must quickly produce in our meat markets, our sensations become doubly pleasing.

The soldiers at the different encampments are allowed by the commander in chief to assist in getting in the harvest, on the farmers applying to the commander of the corps for his leave to do so.

There was so much wheat brought to Pontefract and Doncaster during the two last market days, that a great portion of it was carried back unsold.

We shall be exceedingly happy when the complete getting in of the harvest enables us to announce to the public the return of plenty; the prospect, at present, is certainly very cheerful, as we are not only promised an abundant crop of grain of every kind, but potatoes, and every other produce of the earth, are like to be more plentiful this year than was ever before remembered. On this occasion, we should consider ourselves as ungrateful for an universally-felt benefit, were we to withhold from ministry that applause they are so well intitled to, for the judicious manner in which they have permitted the foreign grain to come to market. Their judicious measures have produced more good to the poor, and have more effectually disappointed the hopes of forestallers and speculators, than would have been the result of a hundred pompous schemes and glaring donations.

The hop plantations are said to be much worse since the rain; many grounds where 2 cwt. or 3 cwt. an acre was expected, will have hardly any produce; and as the vermin continues on the best grounds, it is believed they will fall much short of what they are now laid at. Old hops are advancing; and when the brewers come to market, there is no doubt they will be more valuable. Duty 65,000l. Kent, it is supposed, will not pay one fifth of last year's duty.

THUNDER STORM.

On Thursday, the 13th inst. at about midnight, the inhabitants of this metropolis were alarmed by a most terrible thunder storm, attended by flashes of lightning more frequent and vivid than were almost ever remembered. Providentially no damage, that we have heard of, ensued in town; though we have from almost all parts of the country, copious details of the injuries sustained from this aweful visitation, which was attended with a prodigious torrent of rain; of these we shall select some for the information of our readers.

Essex.—At Chignel Smealy, the house of Mrs. T. Harrington (a widow with four small children) was set in flames by a fire-ball, and entirely consumed; the woman and family had just time to save themselves from destruction, and escaped from the house almost naked. At Great Baddow, a horse belonging to Mr. Joseph Aldridge was killed. At Great Bardfield, a horse, belonging to Mr. C. Hayward was killed. At Hutton, near Brentford, a large oak tree, valued at 15l. was shattered into numberless pieces, and scattered all over a field in which it stood. At Blackwater, near Coggeshall, a large barn was burnt down, in which, fortunately, was only an empty waggon.

At Braintree the effects of the storm

were very remarkable on the parish church; and more particularly on the steeple, the shingling of which was loosened more than a rod in length, and several feet wide, towards the north-east; many pieces of which were burnt as black as a coal; and the principal post which supported the spire, together with ten or twelve of the braces, were shattered at least eight feet down, into a number of pieces of various sizes.

The wire which communicated with the clock bell was entirely melted, and the iron which supported the weather-cock is not quite perpendicular.

On each side the chancel door is a large Gothic window, over each of which is a girder tied with iron, and under both these beams there is a breach about two feet long and two inches wide; the materials of which, consisting of stone and mortar, were driven across the chancel into the opposite pews. There is no doubt that the preservation of the church was providentially owing to a violent rain, which fell at the moment the shingling caught fire.

SUFFOLK.—Two cottages were burnt down at Great Waldingfield, and an aged woman with great difficulty preserved from the flames. A windmill at Wepstead was much damaged. The chimney of a cottage was thrown down, and a window broken to pieces, at Cavendish. At Mr. Thomas Hemstead's, Wickhambrook, a window was driven in; and a copper fixed in the brewhouse so much damaged as to render the same useless. A large farm-house at Syleham, the same afternoon, was entirely consumed; but the household goods, except one bed, were fortunately preserved; and several horses, and other cattle, were killed in different parts of the country.

NORFOLK.—In Lynn, and its neighbourhood, many houses were unroofed, and stock perished. The rain descended in cataracts, and the bursts of thunder were awful beyond description.

At Norwood Green, in the parish of Westburn, a large tree was blasted by the lightning. A person riding from Newnham to Claxhill had his horse struck down, and the beast for some time lay motionless, though it afterwards recovered. Several persons saw balls of electric fire descend from the clouds.

A child was killed at Grimstone, a cow at Pickenham; a hay stack fired at Wendling; and two barns, a stable, and outhouse adjoining, burnt at Northwold, in the occupation of Mr. Foyster, a tenant to Mr. Partridge, the King's counsel.

OXFORD.—The spire of St. Mary's church was damaged by the lightning, which has broken and disjointed several stones, and erased some of the figures from the dial of the clock. A ball of fire passed through Mr. Gee's house, in Blue Boar Lane, and, falling in the yard of an adjoining inn, struck the landlord, and stunned him for some time. At Iffley, a barn was shattered by the lightning; and a the college of All Saints, a flash entered the common room, and melted a silver tankard on the table.

A girl about eighteen years of age, who was on a visit to some relations at Moulsoe, near Newport Pagnell, being greatly alarmed, arose from bed, with the rest of the family, and standing near the chimney-place, was struck dead by a flash of lightning. She expired without a groan; and, what is very extraordinary, there was not the least mark of violence to be discovered about her. Some of the other persons who were with her were scorched, but received very little injury.

Mr. John Needham, a respectable farmer of Beighton in Derbyshire, was killed by lightning, as he was twitching in his land there. Three other persons were also with him, and were struck down, but received no injury; they were not able to see each other for some minutes after, from smoke and sulphur. The lightning tore and shattered the deceased's cloaths all to pieces, melted several buttons, and tore the shoes from his feet; drove out every nail from the shoes, and one of his shoe buckles was found broken at a considerable distance from him.

A boy tending birds at Coddington, near Newark, was struck dead by a violent flash of lightning. His hat was shattesed into near a score pieces, and his other cloaths much torn.

SUSSEX.—In the parish of Worthe five sheep belonging to Mr Brooker were killed by it; a windmill at Copthorne, in the above parish, in the oc-

cupation of Mr. Locke, was shivered to pieces the mill at Godstone, we hear, caught fire, and was burnt down; a chimney of Mr. Chatfield's house, of Crawley, was much damaged; and a house at Hanfield, occupied by Mr. Bowel, was partly destroyed.

At Cuckfield a fire-ball fell in the middle of the street, but luckily did no mischief.

Berkshire.—Two horses, out of four that were grazing in a field at Burghfield, were struck dead by the lightning; and a fine large oak, standing in the park of John Blagrave, esq. of Calcot, was split asunder, and entirely stripped of its bark. The horses were the property of Farmer Appleton, of Burghfield.

Two cows were killed by the lightning at Bedlaw, in the parish of Gifford. These cows were in a herd of twenty-four; but none of the others were hurt.

The horses in the mail coaches were driven off the road, and found great difficulty in proceeding in various parts of the country.

We have also received accounts of great mischief having been done in Ireland, and the following in——

SCOTLAND.

In Strathblane the thunder-storm and fall of rain was truly tremendous. The spout of Ballagan, which is the source of the water of Blane, came down from the hills with the most dreadful rapidity, and broke over its banks, rolling down stones of immense weight. Near Ballagan House, the surface of about half an acre of ground, lately covered with rich wheat and potatoes, is wholly swept away; in place of which there are nothing but gravel, and wreck, and stones, some of them supposed upwards of three tons weight. Along its course it carried away a number of dykes, and destroyed several fields of corn and grass. When it came to the bottom of the Strath, it ran partly eastward, as well as west, which is its ordinary course. The public road, for a considerable way, is much injured by the violence of the current.

At Kilmun it continued four hours in the most terrible manner—peal succeeding peal in rapid succession, attended with vivid flashes of lightning, seemed to travel around and die away amidst the distant mountains. Several of the inhabitants confess that they spent the night under the most dreadful apprehensions.—Would that terror had been the worst of their suffering, but judge their feelings when they beheld their whole crop on the sides of the rivers laid waste. The rain coming from the tops of the hills in such a furious manner, swelled the rivers to that height as not only to over-run the corn fields, but to tear up whole trees by the roots, and sweep away every thing that obstructed their rapid course.

The only account which mentions it with any appearance of satisfaction or benefit, is the following from Norwich: The storm of the 14th inst. continued many hours over this city and county, yet in its general consequence it seems to have accelerated the ripening of the wheat crop; and this day, if it holds fair, many hundred acres will be reaped, and a week's continuance of fine weather will bring it to the threshing floor. The beneficial effect of this tempest has been signally witnessed by more than seven hundred stone of eels (14 lb. per stone) taken by the neighbouring millers and sent to this market.

IRELAND.

Every account from this country announces an orderly and peaceable disposition in the inhabitants, and a probability of a speedy return of the blessings of plenty. The unhappy and deluded wretches called Defenders, have, in some degree, violated the public peace, but the activity and resolution of the majestracy afford the best grounds for hoping, if not their entire suppression, at least their being kept from doing any material damage, or injuring the public peace by the contagion of their example.

The South Rock Light House at Belfast, begun on the 11th of June last, under the auspices of lord Downshire, is a measure of such national advantage, and on which the property and lives of so many thousands depend, that we with pleasure inform our readers of the progress of that useful building.—It is already raised eight feet above the surface of the rock, which is better than one foot higher than the level of the sea, at ordinary spring tides. It consists of nearly 5400 cubic feet of solid masonry. The foundation, which

is 30 feet diameter, is sunk in the rock near four feet below its surface, in which are sunk nine great pillars of iron, one in the centre, the other eight at equal distances three feet six inches within the diameter of the circle, and are to be raised to the top of the work, except the centre pillar, which is to be continued to the height of twenty feet, to which height the works is to be carried up solid, where the first apartment begins. The stones are dove tailed, and cramped together, and are worked round these pillars, and at certain heights, are also united to them by chain bars, horizontally sunk in the stone, so that there is a complete frame of iron carried up from the foundation, where it is secured by being sunk in the solid rock eighteen inches below the surface of the first course of stones.

Four different actions brought by Richard Griffith, esq. against Messrs. Hatton, Moore, Carleton, and Higginson, for the recovery of seven different penalties of 500l. each, incurred by bribing seven electors of the borough of Lisburn, at an election held there in April, 1790, were lately tried for a fifth time.

In all these cases, and after the most minute examination, verdicts were found for the plaintiff; the several juries, with very little hesitation, pronouncing the defendants guilty of the offences laid to their charge, and thereby stamping their concurrence in the opinion of four former juries, before whom the questions had been brought at former assizes.

During the trial, several objections were made in point of form, on the part of the defendants. First, that the right of action on the plaintiff was lost, inasmuch as the election law of last session had repealed the bribery act, under which the several actions had been commenced; but the learned judge being of opinion, that the right to the penalties having vested long since in the plaintiff, and the criminality of the defendants being completed while there was an existing law against bribery, over-ruled that objection.

It was next objected, that although Lisburn was a borough, and had right to send members to parliament, although the election was legally held, and the bribery satisfactorily proved, yet it was stated in the declaration to be an ancient and prescriptive borough, and was proved to be a modern borough, commencing by charter in the reign of James II. either the plaintiff ought to be nonsuited, or the jury should find a verdict for the defendants.

Mr. Griffith's counsel on the other side contended, that it mattered not, either to the law or to the Jury, whether the borough was ancient or modern; the question to be tried by them was, whether there had been a legal election at Lisburn, and gross bribery practised in the conduct of it? If they were convinced in those points, they ought to find the defendants guilty.

The judge seemed to incline in favour of this last objection, and in his charge told the jury, that, in his opinion, there was evidence of bribery, and evidence of agency; but that the proof went to shew Lisburn a modern borough, and that if they also were of that opinion, they ought, notwithstanding, to find a verdict for the defendants.

The jury, however, found for the plaintiff, thinking they could not (as was expressed by one of the jurors to the bench), in consequence, find in favour of men, of whom the bribery, the material charge, was so clearly proved.

Upon the recommendation of the judge who tried Mr. Giffard for assaulting and challenging Mr. Potts, the printer of Saunders's News Letter, his excellency the lord lieutenant has been pleased to remit the remainder of the imprisonment, on condition that Mr. Giffard pays to the poor of the parish of Taney 20l. to the poor debtors confined in the four courts marshalsea 10l.

One of those *wild gardeners* who purvey for the fruiterers shops, and supply them with the finest productions of the peachery and hot-houses, without a foot of ground of their own, lately entered the garden of a gentlemen in the vicinity of Clontarf, near Dublin, for the purpose of plunder, and not content with loading himself with melons, peaches, grapes, &c. actually tore the trees from the walls, and the vines from the hot-beds, in his hurry; but, on his retreat, he was met by a trusty mastiff, which attacked him most furiously, and tore him in the face. Struggling to make his escape through a bye walk, his leg was caught in a man-trap, which snapped the bone in two, and miserably

lacerated the flesh. In this situation the wretch was found by the gardener in the morning, being unable to disengage himself from the trap, and almost dead with loss of blood. What is very remarkable, the trusty dog, the moment he saw the marauder fast in the trap, lay couchant before him, with his eyes furiously fixed on him, and uttering a menacing growl, that would imply, "don't dare to stir;" and at the dawn of the day this faithful centinel went from his post, and, by howling and scratching at the gardener's door, waked him, and brought him by the skirt to view his prisoner.

During the thunder storm, a ball of fire fell on a house a little above Dundrum. It struck a man and two women senseless for a considerable time, killed a mastiff dog that was at the door, and then forced its way through the roof, taking some slates and the ridge tiling of it, broke a pane of glass, and took some stones out of the wall. The man and two women were the only people in the house; they recovered together, and none of them could tell how long they were in a state of insensibility.

Two horses were found dead in a field near the Green Hills. It is supposed their death was occasioned by lightning.

The following melancholy accident happened near Moivanc, in the county of Kerry; two men having gone into the river Gale to swim, one of them suddenly disappeared; his companion missing him, alarmed the people in the neighbourhood, and, after diligent search, the body was found with a monstrous eel twined in many folds about his neck, and biting at his throat! So exceedingly fierce and voracious was this dreadful animal, that before it could be separated from the neck of the unfortunate man, its head was obliged to be severed from its body. Its length was five feet and a half, and weighed 56 lb.

A woman having purchased a shoulder of mutton in Fleet-market yesterday, stretched her hand to shew the butcher where she wished to have it chopt, when, in his hurry, he accidentally struck her on the hand with the cleaver, and unfortunately severed all the fingers by it.

One of the men belonging to Capt. Outram's company of Hull volunteers, by mistake left his ramrod in his gun, which unfortunately, in firing, passed through the main bone of captain Outram's right leg, as he was giving the word of command; the ramrod was withdrawn, and he was as soon as possible conveyed home, and is in a fair way of recovery as the nature of such a wound will admit.

About two o'clock in the morning of the 11th inst. a fire broke out at a cooperage in the New Road behind the London hospital, which in a very short time consumed the greater part of the premises.

About three o'clock in the morning of the 12th inst. a most melancholy accident happened in Lothbury. A young gentleman, between 18 and 19 years of age, son of a respectable gentleman there, addicted to walking in his sleep, went in that sad unguarded state to the summit of the house, fell, and was nearly dashed to pieces.

The same morning early, the St. Paul's coffee-house was entered, and 12 guineas in cash, a 10l. note, and a number of silver spoons, &c. taken therefrom.

The same day at noon, a servant to Alderman Clark fell from the top of his master's house, in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and died on the spot.

A boy of the name of Thomas, an apprentice to a lighterman, was unfortunately drowned when bathing near the bank side. His body was picked up after being in the water near half an hour; when he was taken to the nearest public-house, where every method was used as directed by the humane society, and in the space of one hour he was restored to life, and is in a fair way of recovery.

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW STREET.

William Withers, late of the Haymarket, salesman, was convicted before Nicholas Bond and E. Read, esqrs. on several charges of regrating. It appeared, that on the 6th of August, he purchased from Joseph Hubble, carman to Mr. Thomas Church, of Acton, a load of hay for 6l. 9s and one shilling for stubble; and which hay he sold on the same day, to Mr. Dudgeon, cornchandler, Strand, for 6l. 15s. The charge being proved he was convicted in the penalty of 1l. 16s. He was likewise fined 20s. for not registering the load of hay in the clerk of the market's

book. Thomas Withers, of the Hay-market, was likewise fined 20s. for selling hay to Charles Reeves, of Half-moon-street, without registering it, and 2l. 11s. on two similar charges. Will. Wetherly was at the same time charged with having detained in his possession part of half a load of hay which he was employed to deliver to Mr. Reeves, Half-moon-street, and which (one truss) he sold for 3s. 4d. to John Berridge.

After the prisoner's being committed, he requested Mr. Bond to take down his information relative to the nefarious practices of his master, whose constant custom it was to take from every load of hay, (he being a very opulent hay-salesman) after he had sold it in the market, two, three, or more trusses of hay or straw. To support these accusations, he requested that Morgan, his fellow servant, might be sent for. Morgan's brother appeared, and acquainted the magistrate, that his brother had received an intimation from Mr. Withers's eldest son, "that it would be for his interest to keep out of the way." A number of the witnesses were, however examined, the substance of whose testimony was as follows:

Mr. Evans, who keeps the Black horse public house in the haymarket, deposed, that on the 28th of July last he sold to Mr. Withers a load of hay, belonging to Mr. Carter of Paddington. Henry Bellamy, (who is servant to Mr. Carter) said that he brought the said load of hay from Paddington to the Haymarket, and after Mr. Evans had sold the said hay to Withers, he was ordered by the latter to take it to his stand, where two of his men took two trusses of hay from the cart, when he asked them what they were doing, and they told him they were obeying their master's orders. The two trusses were then put into an empty cart of Withers's, and by their orders he drove the remainder to the Bishop of Bangor's, and delivered it as a load.

Thomas Pearce deposed, that some three or four years ago he lived with Mr. Withers for the space of four years; and that during the time he was with him, it was his constant practice to send two or three trusses short of the load.

Thomas Wells deposed, that he had lived with him twelve months, and his practices were the same.

William Batty lived with Withers half a year, and during that time he well recollects, about three years ago, delivering a load of hay, which was bought by the late Dr. Hunter, to his stables, and from the said load Withers took eight trusses out of the cart before he left the market; and upon his taking it to the stables, he brought two more back to Withers, by the order of Mr. H's coachman; his master not being satisfied with detaining the eight trusses, abused him (Batty) for not bringing him two better trusses back.

William Barber, who lived with the said Withers, deposed similar facts. A number more were called to substantiate the same, and the last was John Rose, who had been servant to Withers two years, and during that period, he carried hay to a person which was nine trusses short, and half a load of straw, which was six trusses short, at the same time taking a bill with him for a load of hay, and half a load of straw, which he received; and the same day he took a load of hay into the Adelphi, which was two trusses short; for which he took a bill and received the money.

Weatherly was committed for further examination, and warrants were issued to apprehend Withers and his servant Morgan.

John Goben, a serjeant in the duke of Athol's regiment of fencibles, was brought before the magistrates, charged with violently assaulting, beating, and otherwise ill-treating Henry Mills, a young lad, who said his father belonged to Covent Garden theatre, but was now at work at Mr. Harris's country house. On Tuesday he was going from London to work with his father, and as he was passing through Hanwell, on his way to Uxbridge, the prisoner ran after him, seized him, and said he was a deserter. The prosecutor assured him he was wrong, and refused to go with him; upon which the prisoner beat him, forced him into a public-house, and detained him for a considerable time. Another serjeant who was in the house assured the prisoner the prosecutor had not the least appearance of ever having been a soldier, and advised to let him pursue his journey, which the prisoner refused; but the other serjeant watched an opportunity to let the prosecutor go out of the house. He had not got far

before he was overtaken by the prisoner, who seized, beat, and ill-treated him in a most unmerciful manner, and dragged him back along the road by force.

Joseph Goostree, the property-man of Covent Garden theatre happened to be passing as the prisoner was dragging the prosecutor a second time into the public-house. He recollected the lad, and assured the prisoner he was wrong; upon which the prisoner came up to him and put his fist in his face, and swore he would "knock his brains out" if he interrupted him any more.

The prisoner was admitted to bail; himself in 80l. and two sureties in 40l. each.

James Higgs, a pawnbroker, in St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, was brought before the magistrates, on a charge of having in his possession a metal watch, which Mr. Ruspini, of Pall Mall, had had picked out of his pocket on the marriage-day of the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Panchard, a watch-maker, in Oxford Road, said, that, on Monday last, as he was passing Higgs's shop, he saw the watch in queston; upon which he went into the shop, and enquired the price of it, and where they got it from? The apprentice of Higgs informed him, it was bought in the shop, about seven weeks before, by his master. He then enquired for the master, who, he was informed, was from home; upon which Mrs. Higgs appeared, with whom he had some conversation, and informed her, that he knew the person it belonged to, and that the matter would not rest there. He informed Mr. Ruspini of the business, who waited upon Mr. Bond, and there got a card, desiring Higgs to appear that evening, and produce the watch, which he neglected to do. He then sent again yesterday morning for the said Higgs, who then also neglected to come forward, but sent his apprentice; and this morning he made his appearance, and in that impudent manner, as to induce the magistrate to commit him for further examination on Tuesday next.

The friends of an apprentice to a stocking weaver at Lambeth, brought the lad to this office, to shew one of the modes of punishment adopted by the master, when the boys committed any fault. It consisted of an iron collar, fastened round the neck by a padlock. The lad said he had worn it for above a month, and that he understood it was his master's intention he should wear it till he was out of his time. The master living in the county of Surrey, Mr. Bond could not interfere in the business, but advised the parties to go to Union-Hall, in the Borough. The master of the apprentice alluded to, we understand, has got between 60 and 70 boys, most of whom he has had from the different workhouses in the county Surrey.

LAW.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

At Bridgewater assizes, Mr. justice Grose sat at the *Nisi Prius* bar, where a cause came on which much attracted the attention of a crowded court. A person of Somerton, of the name of Hurd, was plaintiff, and G. Donisthorpe, Esq. a justice of that place, and a constable, were defendants. It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff's wife and another woman had been applied to by one Jane Board, to go to Wells assizes to give evidence on behalf of Charles Board, a prisoner there; that half a guinea was given by Jane Board, to defray the expences of the plaintiff's wife and the other witness; that the plaintiff's wife was applied to by Charles Board, to account for the half guinea, which she refused doing, alledging that she and the other witness had been out two days and a night, and that half a guinea was not too much. Board thereupon procured a warrant of the justice, on the appearance of the parties, the justice (after making up the account between them) ordered plaintiff's wife to refund 2s. 6d. which she refused doing, the justice thereupon said she should pay 4s. but on her refusal ordered his clerk to make out a mittimus, for he would send her to gaol; before the mittimus was completed, the justice said he would not commit her, but said she should be whipped; ordered the constable to take her into custody, get a cat, tie the knots in it, strip her, and whip her three times round the market cross; adding, that if he did not properly draw blood, he himself should be committed—the constable promised faithfully to execute this decree, and took away his prisoner for that purpose; after being detained about an hour,

the husband commuted the sentence, by paying one half crown to the complainant, and another to Mr. Mogg, the justices clerk, who produced at the trial, on the part of the defendant, a warrant, to which he reluctantly admitted he himself had subscribed the justice's name.

The jury returned a verdict of 20l. —and the judge certifying that the justice had acted wilfully and maliciously, the plaintiff's will recover double costs of suit.

William White, for the murder of Miss Bailey, of Bath, was executed at Ilchester; he met his unhappy fate with most manly fortitude. Judge Heath, in pronouncing sentence of death upon him, ordered, that he should be allowed bread and water only, unless he wished to receive the sacrament, to be kept private, and no person to be admitted to him but by the direction of the sheriff.

IRELAND.

SINCE the former pages of this number went to press, we have received the following intelligence from this country, the alarming importance of which, will, we trust, sufficiently apologize to our readers for the irregularity of its introduction. We hope that by the adoption of vigorous measures, and pacificatory declarations, the progress of this dreadful mutiny may be stopped.

THIS day has been one continued scene of alarm and terror in Dublin, from the desperate declarations, and refractory spirit of some of the regiments in garrison here.

A rumour has for some days prevailed, which has been repeated in several of the newspapers, that all the young regiments of infantry, above number 100 were to be immediately reduced, all their privates and non-commissioned officers to be drafted into other regiments, many of which were under orders for the West-Indies, and that their officers were either to go upon full pay, with beating orders, to recruit men, or be provided for in British regiments.

This rumour did not fail to excite murmuring amongst such of the junior regiments as were on duty here, especially the 104th and 111th, both British fencibles, one of them called the Manchester volunteers, and all of whom had enlisted in Great Britain, on the specific condition held out to them, as they say, of not being drafted into any other regiment, of not being required to serve out of Great Britain or Ireland, and of being brought home to their respective counties, at the end of the war, and then positively discharged.

Symptoms of a refractory spirit began to appear among them on Saturday, which were not a little exasperated by marching the 104th regiment to the camp at Lehaunstown that day, a distance of ten miles from the barracks, where they were under arms the whole day, to keep the lines during the review, and marching them back to the barrack in the evening without a halt.

The whole of Sunday, the privates of both regiments were seen traversing the streets here and there in groups, menacing resistance, even to death, in case of any attempt to draft them into any other regiment, more especially into the 99th, now in garrison, a regiment which has already been much thinned by drafts, and is commanded by a colonel Bailly. This refractory spirit did not want cherishing on the part of the populace, who spirited the soldiers to be firm, promising to support them with their lives, and following up their arguments with *whiskey*.

Towards the evening of Sunday, this spirit of opposition appeared to become so serious that it was deemed necessary, on the part of the commanding officers, to represent the matter to the war-office, and orders were immediately forwarded to the commander in chief at Lehaunstown camp, to march a body of troops and their artillery to town immediately.

At nine o'clock in the evening, a body of infantry, to the number of

about 2600, consisting of detachments from the Londonderry, Longford, and Westmeath militia, and the Essex, and Bredalbane fencibles, with two guns and a party of artillery to each detachment, arrived in town, and were marched directly to the barracks, before they were aware of the object of their march to Dublin.

The soldiery had dispersed themselves through the streets and alleys; many of them were brought into the barracks by force, many others hid themselves in entries and houses, and many betook themselves to the back settlements of the Liberty, carrying with them their arms. Parties of cavalry scoured the streets; those who appeared to be riotous were immediately surrounded and secured. Both regiments had at first vowed fealty to each other; but, on the one party being told by the troops who surrounded them, that the other had surrendered, they yielded without further resistance. Three of the ringleaders were forthwith tried by a court martial, convicted of the mutiny, and sentenced to receive five hundred lashes each, which sentence was inflicted this morning, at six o'clock, in the barrack riding-house.

These proceedings, however did not entirely put down the refactory and exasperated spirit of these men. Part of the regiment were quartered in different parts of the town. Some were in the barracks at Shelburne-house, Stephen's green, others were quartered in the old custom-house, and a party of the 104th mounted the castle-guard.

The morning opened with the same appearances that prevailed yesterday evening—groups of drunken soldiers, with their side arms, were seen every where, and heard swearing that they would rather die than be drafted: they would go any where they might be commanded together till the war should end, but they would not go into other regiments.

It is more than probable these men received strong hopes of support from the mob. It was rumoured, and with much confidence, that above two thousand of the defenders entered the city in the course of yesterday evening and last night, which certainly they might have done with ease as they are all country fellows, without any particular uniform. Scarce have any two of them coats of the same colour. As this is the week of Donybrook fair, a sort of saturnalia for mobs of all descriptions in the metropolis and its vicinity, ten thousand defenders, if so many existed in the country, might easily have entered the city unsuspected, an attempt to which the news of a successful mutiny or revolt would certainly have encouraged them.

The men who were on the castle guard were not a whit less refractory than their comrades, and did not hesitate to avow in the very portals of the castle, and from their sentry boxes, their determination to resist any attempt made to draft them.

A plan had been concerted by a party of the most desperate, to seize on the regimental colours, throw themselves into the old custom house, as a citadel, and there stand by each other, and resist all attempt to divide them.

Their desperation was by no means unknown to government; but orders for breaking up these regiments, and drafting the men into the other corps, had, it is said, been issued; and how was government to recede, without setting a dangerous example for mutiny?

As soon as the party in the castle had been relieved, and were returning by the old custom-house to the barracks, one of the men rushed upon the ensign, who bore the regimental standard, and with some difficulty wrested it from him. The ensign, a young gentleman about eighteen, drew his sword, seized his assailant, and held him fast until a military officer came up, and rescued the colours which were returned to the ensign.

The attempt of the soldier found of course high favour with the mob, who rent the air with huzzas. This transaction was quickly reported at the castle, from which its was not above two hundred yards, where every thing was in readiness for any sudden movement of the refractory men, and from whence rushed the new guard of cavalry, who advanced at full gallop in a single file along one side of the infantry, while the old guard did the same on the other, and at the same minute a party of artillery, under the command of captains Stuart and Shirtall, with two field-pieces, six pounders, loaded with grape, lighted matches, &c. followed close upon their rear, and they were

instantly ordered to halt, unfix their bayonets, and reverse them on pain of being instantly cut to pieces.

Seeing resistance vain, they obeyed, and were marched in order to the barracks, when two of the ring-leaders were instantly tried by a court martial at the drum head, convicted, and sentenced to receive 500 lashes each, which were forthwith inflicted on the spot.

The troops of cavalry were then ordered to patrole the streets, scour the vicinity of the barracks, and disperse the mobs; and thus stood the business at five o'clock this evening, when all mutinous appearances were at least suspended, but the citizens are not without apprehension of a mischievous night.

The shops in parliament street, part of Dame-street, Castle-hill, and the route to the barracks, have been shut all day. The guards are double, and the most active magistrates in our city, who are Mr. alderman James and the high sheriff, Mr. Powell and Mr. Manders, are in waiting to head the military, for the suppression of any commotion which may arise amongst the mob.

A gentleman's servant, named Michel Ryan, was seized in the croud at the castle by lord Thurles, from some seditious expressions he made use of, and is now a prisoner.

The camp at Lehaunston, about seven miles from hence, has been in a great measure broken up, that a sufficient force may be at hand to prevent further mischief, and detachments of horse and foot are pouring into this city from every quarter.

Overtures are said to have been lately made to earl Fitzwilliam, to rejoin the ministerial standard, which his lordship rejected.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, AND NEW EDITIONS,

SINCE OUR LAST.

A Treatise on Canine Madness, particularly the Bite of Mad Dogs, some Cautions to prevent the Dangers, and Remedies for Injuries received thereby, together with those of other enraged Animals. 1s. Kearsley.

Admirable Satire on the Death, Dissection, Funeral Procession, and Epitaph of William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c. 3d. Smith.

A short Treatise on the Latin Particles, in alphabetical order, with a brief Explanation in English, for the Use of Schools. 1s. Johnson.

A Treatise on the Dropsy, wherein its various Kinds and Causes are considered. 2s. 6d. Kearsley.

A new Italian Grammar, an easy method to acquire a Taste for the Italian Language, by the Help of the French and English, and so adapted as to enable all Teachers to initiate their Pupils in the Rudiments of that useful Language. Elmsley.

An Essay on the Necessity of Revealed Religion. 2s. 6d. Williams.

Causes secretes de la Revolution, du 9 au 10 Thermidor, par Vilate. 2s. 6d. Glindon.

Davidson's Observations, Anatomical, Physiological and Pathological, on the Pulmonary System, with Remarks on the Diseases of the Lungs. 8vo. 4s. boards. Egerton.

De l'Expedition de Quiberon, par un Officer Francoise. 1s. 6d. De Boffe.

Foley's (Rev. Rob.) Defence of the Church of England, in a series of Discourses preached at Oldswinford, in Worcestershire, on Ephesians, c. 5, v. 27. 8vo. 6s. Longman.

Goode's Funeral Sermon, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. W. Romaine. 6d. common, 1s. fine. Rivingtons.

Hints respecting the Distresses of the Poor. 1s. 6d. Dilly.

Hunter's (Henry D. D.) Sermons preached at different places and on various occasions, to which are subjoined Memoirs, Anecdotes, and Illustrations relating to the Persons, Institutions, and Events, connected with the several Subjects. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. boards. Murray.

Kelly's (John, L. L. B.) Sermon on the Duty of Submission to established Governments, preached at the Assizes

at Chelmsford, July 16, 1795. 1s. Robinsons.

Montmorres' (Hervey, Visct.) Historical Dissertation upon the Origin, Suspension, and Revival of Judicature and Independancy of the Irish Parliament, &c. &c. 3s. 6d. Debrett.

Macknight's New Literal Translation from the Original of all the Apostolical Epistles, with a Commentary and Notes Physiological, Critical, Explanatory, and Practical, with the Common English Version and Greek Text, and History of the Life of the Apostle St. Paul. 4 vols. 4to. 5l. boards, Elmsley.

The same *without* the Common Version, Greek Text, and Life of St. Paul. 3 vols. 4to. 3l. 15s. boards. Elmsley.

New Annual Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1794. 8vo. 9s. boards. Robinsons.

Ode to the Hero of Finsbury Square. 4to. 2s. 6d. Herbert.

Pasquin's Curate of Elmwood, a Tale. 12mo. 2s. 6d. sewed. Martin and Bain.

Remark's on the present war, with a short Account of the Conduct of our Foreign Allies, &c. 2s. Kearsley.

Remarks on the Statement of Dr. Charles Coombe, by an occasional Writer in the British Critic, 1s. 6d. Bell.

Sullivan's Tracts upon India, written in 1779, 1780, and 1788. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Beckett.

Some Observations respecting the Use of Indian Corn, collected from the Papers of Mr. Winthorpe and Mr. Howard, with Observations from Mr. Parmenter on the Use of Potatoes in Bread, and Mr. Dessick's Directions for making Bread in private Families. 1s. Baldwin.

The Quartern Loaf for Eight Pence, or Cut and Come again, being Crumbs of Comfort for all true Reformers, by Jack Cade, jun. Citizen and Jacobin, dedicated to the Marquis of Titchfield. 12mo. 8d. common, 1s. fine. Crosby.

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Wakefield's Silva Critica, par Quinta et Ultima. 3s. 6d. Kearsley.

Wood's (John, Esq.) Ancient and Modern State of the Parish Church of Cramond, to which are added Biographical and Genealogical Collections respecting some of the most considerable Families and Individuals connected with that District, &c. 4to. 15s. boards. White.

Wood's (Bazil, M. A.) Duty of Frugality, and the Sin of Waste, considered. 4d. Watts.

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Sept. 12. W. Hardy, Virginia-street, mariner.

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Sept. 15. George Brothers. of Birmingham, Warwick, toymaker.

October 2. James Lockier, Bristol, upholsterer.

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Sept. 26. Robert Davies, Drury-lane, cheese monger.

Sept. 16. Charles Baker, West-street, Glouester, grocer.

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Sept. 15. Henry Mason, Sykehouse, York, drover.

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The right hon. lady Rodney of a daughter.
The lady of sir Simon Newport a of son.

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